

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Mrs. Robert Lansing, Secretary Memorial Continental Hall Committee.

DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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The First Congress

By Mrs. Robert Lansing

On the twenty-second of February, 1892, a number of representative women from different parts of the country assembled at the Church of Our Father, in Washington, D. C., and promptly at the appointed time the First Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Far different were the circumstances surrounding the convening of the First Congress of the United States. The Constitution had only been adopted after a long and bitter struggle. Such undoubted patriots as Patrick Henry, George Mason and John Randolph of Virginia, Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, Samuel Chase and Luther Martin of Maryland had bitterly opposed it; and when the morning of the Fourth of March, 1789, dawned—the day set by the Constitution for the first meeting of Congress in the city of New York—only eight members of the Senate and twelve or thirteen members of the House were ready to respond to roll-call.

Thirteen cannon had been fired the night before to celebrate the "Funeral of the Confederation," and a salute of eleven cannon—one for each state which had up to that time adopted the Constitution—was given at sunrise. "The Flag

was hoisted on the Fort, and Federal colours were displayed on the top of the New Edifice and at several other places of the City; this, with ringing of Bells and Crowds of people at the meeting of Congress, gave the air of a grand Festival to the 4th. of March, 1789, which, no doubt, will hereafter be celebrated as a new Era in the Annals of the World." (Letter of Robert Morris to his wife, March 4, 1789.) In the same letter Morris writes: "We met the members that are now in this City from other States, opened the two houses by entering on the minutes the names of those who appeared, and adjourned until tomorrow at Eleven o'clock. There were only Eight Senators and thirteen assembly men, and before we can proceed to business there must be twelve Senators and thirty members of assembly." (Representatives.)

From day to day the Senators and Representatives met and adjourned, and not until the sixth of April did a quorum of the Senate convene. When we realize that the Confederation having formally been abolished, and the present form of Government not yet having been inaugurated, there was in reality no government and no head, what wonder is it that gloom and despair settled over even the bravest-hearted of the earnest

patriots in New York, as day after day passed by and no quorum could be obtained. It must also have been considered a favorable omen that the man whose presence completed the quorum and changed the gloom to gladness was none other than Richard Henry Lee, from Washington's own state,—the man who on June 7, 1776, had proposed in Congress: That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and who later had affixed his signature to the document which made them so.

The House having obtained a quorum some days earlier—April first—had already organized and elected Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania (brother of John Gabriel Muhlenberg) as Speaker and John Beckley as Clerk. They were debating the proper form of oath which should be thereafter administered to their members when a message from the Senate was received stating that a quorum of the Senate had been obtained; that a President had been elected for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes of the electors of the several states for President and Vice President, and that the Senate was then ready to proceed in the presence of the House to discharge that duty.

Debate in the House was immediately stopped; and the members of the House, led by the Speaker, marched to the Senate chamber in the west wing of Federal Hall. After they had been seated with due formality, John Langdon of New Hampshire, who twelve years before had pledged his estate and also his credit to equip the New Hampshire soldiers in their march to Bennington, arose and in the presence of the whole Assembly, opened one by one the envelopes, counted the votes, and officially announced that George Washington had been elected President of the United States, and John Adams, Vice President.

Messengers were immediately sent to Washington and Adams; and from the Diary of the Moravian Congregation in

New York we find that Adams reached that city April 20, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in a pouring rain, which hindered the ceremonies planned for his reception.

The following day he was introduced to the Senate by Mr. Langdon and delivered an address congratulating the country upon the successful formation of the Federal Union, the adoption of the Constitution, and the election as the first president of the man who had led the American arms to victory—George Washington.

Washington arrived from Mount Vernon at three o'clock on the afternoon of the twenty-third of April. To quote from the same Diary: "A numerous concourse of People assembled at the Dock to see the head of the United States of America come on shore." The closing sentence is significant of the times: "At night the whole city was illuminated and we were obliged to do the same to our house, else we should have had our windows broke."

That he was probably correct in his supposition is shown in the following extract from a letter, dated New York, 30th. of the Fourth month, 1789, addressed to Kitty Franklin Wistar, daughter of Caspar Wistar, and his wife Mary Franklin:

"Great rejoicing in New York on the arrival of General Washington; an elegant Barge decorated with an awning of Sattin, 12 oarsmen dressed in white frocks and blue ribbons, went down to E. Town (Elizabethtown) last Fourth day to bring him up. A stage was erected at the Coffee House wharf covered with a carpet for him to step on, where a company of light horse, one of Artillery, and most of the inhabitants were waiting to receive him. They paraded through Queen Street in great form, while the music, the drums, and ringing of bells were enough to stun one with the noise. Previous to his coming, Uncle Walter's house in Cherry Street was taken for him, and every room furnished in the most elegant manner. (Walter Franklin, whose widow had recently married Mr. Osgood.) Aunt Osgood and Lady Kitty Duer had the whole management of it. I went the morning before the General's arrival to look at it—the best of furniture in every room—and the greatest quantity of plate and china

that I ever saw before, the whole of the first and second story is papered and the floors covered with the richest kind of Turkey and Wilton Carpets—the house really did honour to my Aunt and Lady Kitty, they spared no pains nor expense in it. Thou must know that Uncle Osgood and Duer were appointed to procure a house and furnish it, accordingly they pitched on their wives as being likely to do it better. The evening after his Excellency's arrival a general illumination took place, except among friends and those styled Anti-Federalists, the latter's windows suffered some thou may imagine—as soon as the General has sworn in, a grand exhibition of fireworks is to be displayed, which is to be expected will be to-morrow,—there is scarcely anything talked of now but General Washington and the Palace,—and of little else have I told thee yet."

The Senate had spent the day in debating the momentous question: What titles shall be annexed to the office of President and Vice President? A committee consisting of Messrs. Lee, Izard and Dalton was appointed who carefully considered the matter for a fortnight, when they reported in favor of "His Highness, the President of the United States and Protector of their Liberties." This aroused one of the most animated debates of the session. On one side were Lee and other prominent members; the other side was led by Charles

Carroll of Carrollton and William Maclay who preferred the simple language of the Constitution and stated that no additional words could add to the dignity of offices or to the character of the men who held them. The matter was settled by the action of the House, which established a precedent by addressing the President by his constitutional name without title; and those Senators who were anxious to avoid all possible friction at this time between their members brought in a resolution which was adopted, "to conform to the position of the House."

In the meantime, on the thirtieth of April Washington was inaugurated. The exercises began by service in all the churches throughout the city at nine o'clock, when prayers were offered for the guidance of the President and Vice-President. At noon the President was escorted to the Federal Building, where the oath was administered by Chancellor Robert R. Livingston (whose picture appears in the Saint Memin Collection for the December, 1915, issue.) According to the Diary before quoted: "Great concourse of people was assembled together on the occasion. And at night there was what they call the most bril-



*Federal Hall, New York, where Washington was inaugurated April 30, 1789.
(Courtesy Library of Congress)*

liant Fire works played off, that ever was in America."

Again was the serenity of the Senate disturbed. The President was to address them. How should the Vice President behave? How should the Senate receive the address, seated or standing? While they were still debating, the President arrived, advanced between the Senators and Representatives, bowing to each, and after taking the oath of office upon the gallery opposite the middle window of the Senate chamber, in the presence of the people who were congregated in the street below, returned and as he addressed them, the Senators arose. A few days later, the Senate and House, separately, waited upon the President at his residence, presented an answer to his address, received his reply, and returned to the Halls of Congress.

Various other forms of etiquette were debated those first months, the principal one being the proper method of procedure for the Vice President when the President was in the Senate. It was finally decided that the Vice President should yield his chair, and take a seat on the floor, reserving his right, however, as presiding officer of the Senate to put all questions whether in the presence or absence of the President.

Trivial as these points may appear to many at the present time it must be remembered that the Congress was acting entirely without precedent, and that its action even in the most trivial matters might seriously affect the stability of the present form of government, and its standing among the countries of Europe. Even a casual glance at the names of the men who composed that First Congress shows that the caliber of the members thereof will compare favorably with those of any succeeding Congress.

In all the debates of this Congress and up to February 20, 1794, the Senate sat with closed doors. After that date the doors were opened during legislative sessions.

The House during this time was engaged in active legislation. The first

stirring debate in that body arose over the question: whether State officers should be required to swear (or affirm) to support the Constitution. This was finally decided necessary although deprecated by many who felt it was an infringement on the rights of the States.

Then the House entered into a discussion of duties on imports; and a bill was finally agreed upon which was adopted by both Houses in July, 1789, imposing duties on imported goods, wares and merchandise, "this being necessary for the payment of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures."

The second great question to which the attention was directed was the Judiciary Department; and in September, 1789, the bill, creating the Supreme Court, District and Circuit Courts, practically as at present, was finally passed.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, (now called the Department of State) of War and of the Treasury; the Land Office and the Post Office were also organized by this First Congress. Salaries of all members of the Government service and duties on tonnage were fixed; light-houses, buoys and public piers established; a commission appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the several States; a government for the territory northwest of the Ohio provided; the permanent seat of government was chosen (and the story of that would in itself furnish interesting material for several articles); ten amendments to the Constitution were drafted. These and many other important measures occupied the time of the members of the First Congress during their first session, which terminated September 29, 1789.

The second session began January 4, 1790, and lasted until August 12 of the same year. At this session a bill was passed providing for taking the first Census—that Census of 1790 which has recently been printed and is so eagerly sought after by students of those times—a rule for naturalization was estab-

lished; and then the members proceeded to consider the best means of establishing the public credit. This proved to be the most bitterly fought measure of the Session; but finally the policies of Alexander Hamilton were adopted.

The third session of this Congress began December 6, 1790, and was held not in New York, but in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, at the south-east corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. The Supreme Court sat in a building at the

ed in the deliberations, answering questions, explaining doubtful points, etc.

The principal subject of discussion during the session was the Bill to establish the Bank of the United States. This project championed by Hamilton was strenuously opposed—the principal leader of the opposition being James Madison—but it was finally adopted by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty.

And thus occupied with small matters and with great, the First Congress of the United States came to an end; and as the members separated to return to their homes, not one, probably, in his wildest flights of fancy realized the future greatness of the nation in the laying of whose foundations he had borne a part.



A Hamilton

south-west corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and between them stood Independence Hall.

In this session which lasted until March 4, 1791, and at which the members from Rhode Island and North Carolina first took their seats, debates arose on the distribution of public lands, the succession to the Presidency in case of a vacancy, etc. A treaty with the Creek Indians was also thoroughly discussed, and during the discussion the President and his Secretary, Mr. Knox, participat-



Congress Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., where Washington was inaugurated March 4, 1793.

(Authorities for the statements in the above article are: *Annals of Congress*, compiled by Joseph Gales Sr.; Benton's "Abridgement of the Debates in Congress"; Carson's "The First Congress of the United States"; *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*.)

War and the American Red Cross

By Mabel T. Boardman

Since the opening of hostilities in Europe the Daughters of the American Revolution have generously contributed to the American Red Cross a total amount of \$16,232. With the exception of one donation for medical supplies for France, these funds were designated for the aid of noncombatants, those pathetic victims of war, mainly—women and children—and have been used for that purpose.



Miss Mabel T. Boardman

The field of our American Red Cross relief has been so great and its services so varied, that not more than a brief summary of its activities can be given. A bird's eye view covering practically all Europe, the prisoners and interned civilians in Siberia, South Africa, and Canada, must necessarily be too general to convey the interest that a closer inspection would provide, but only by a general report can I convey some idea of the magnitude of the relief that has been accomplished.

Under the Treaty of Geneva the official Red Cross organizations of neutral

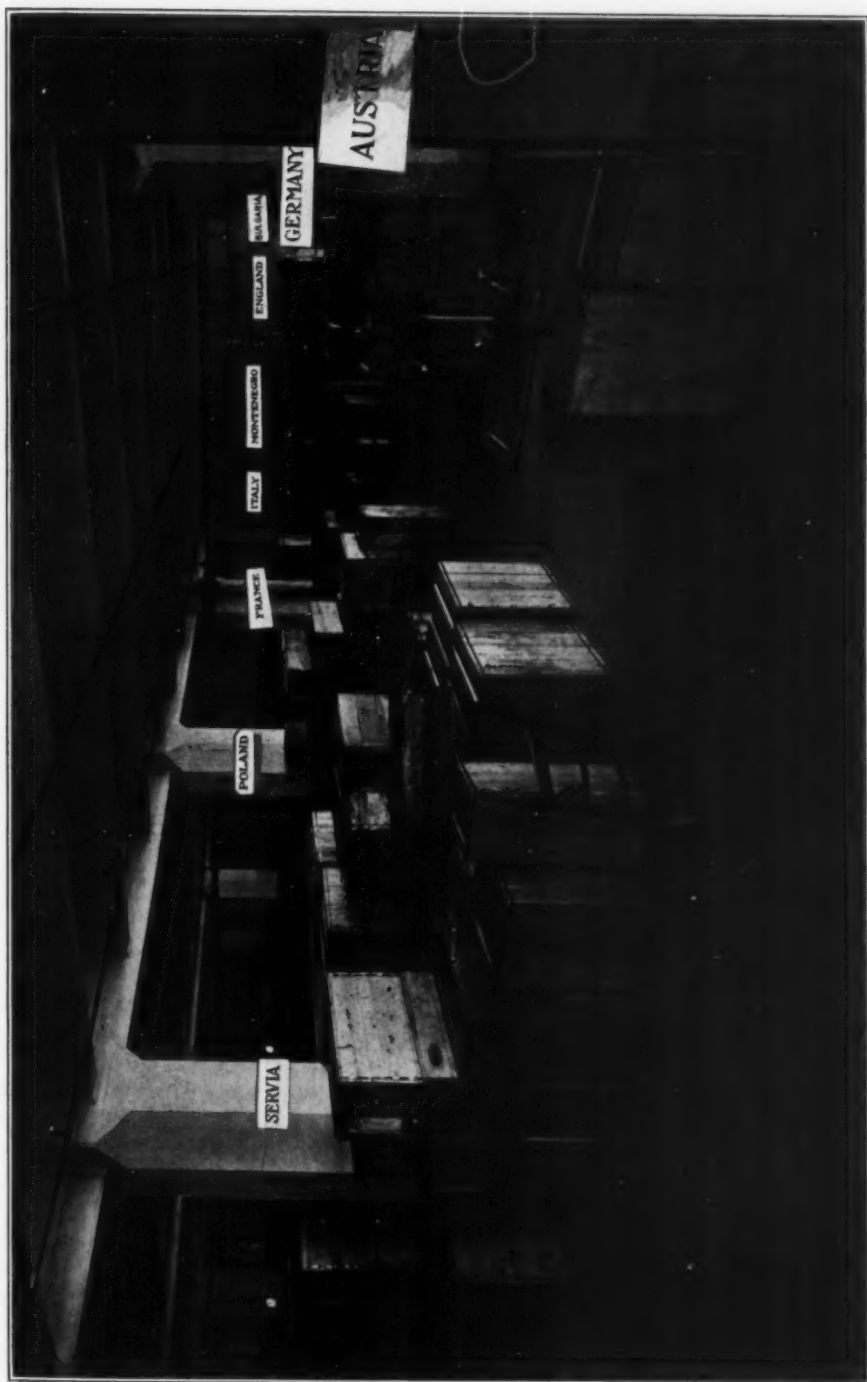
countries are permitted, through their respective governments, to offer aid to other signatory powers engaged in war. On the outbreak of the present war, the first of August, 1914, the American Red Cross, through the State Department, offered to each of the belligerent nations the assistance of a personnel of surgeons and trained nurses, as well as of supplies. This offer was accepted by each country, except Japan, which, because of its own great Red Cross organization, required no aid, and Belgium, which desired no personnel until the following spring.

To England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Serbia the American Red Cross has sent fifteen units of surgeons and nurses. Each unit consists of three surgeons and twelve nurses, except two of the short units sent to Serbia with only half of the usual number of nurses, as surgeons were more greatly needed there. The American Red Cross Chapter at Beirut, Syria, provided the unit of surgeons, nurses and medical students for Turkey.

Italy has as yet desired no personnel, and in Bulgaria two or three of our nurses have been utilized, under the Queen's supervision, in training young women to be of service to the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

All of the American Red Cross nurses are graduate trained nurses, and were already, previous to the war, enrolled in its Nursing Service. In spite of the fact that this service requires the highest standard ever set for trained nurses, over six thousand are enrolled for active duty in case of need, and their names and records are all on file at the headquarters in Washington. They are mobilized by the means of state and local committees, upon which are serving seven or eight hundred nurses without remuneration.

After the outbreak of typhus fever in Serbia the American Red Cross, aided



Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

financially by the Rockefeller Foundation, sent to that country a sanitary commission of 43 medical men, bacteriologists and sanitary experts, under Dr. Richard P. Strong, Professor of Tropical Diseases at Harvard University. This commission was most successful in the work of exterminating that very serious epidemic. Six of our American Red Cross doctors and twelve of our nurses were stricken with this fever, and two of the good physicians laid down their lives in this far away country for their fellow men.

Ever since the war began such vast stores, both of purchased and donated supplies, have been constantly shipped from the great warehouse in Brooklyn given the Red Cross by Mr. Bush that it would cover pages to enumerate them. The mention of a few, however, may convey some idea of the magnitude of this part of our Red Cross service for suffering humanity, even if figures are a dry subject.

For hospital use there have been sent 1,001,154 pounds of cotton, mainly absorbent; 2,647,907 bandages; 8,480,800 surgical dressings; 1,405,922 yards of gauze and crinoline; 57,115 pounds of chloroform and ether; 240,604 hospital garments; 84,447 articles of linen, and 58,831 mufflers, helmets and wristlets. Over 20 ambulances were also sent, and many supplies for disinfecting purposes, such as 1,650,500 antiseptic tablets; 46,516 pounds of chlorine tablets; 358,983 pounds of sulphur. For the distribution of sanitary materials in Serbia 11 motor trucks were forwarded.

For both hospitals and refugees 20,263 blankets and 117,677 socks and stockings were sent. The garments for refugees numbered about 522,757, and over 700,000 pounds of food have also been donated for their aid.

The funds contributed for Belgium refugees have been given to the American Belgium Relief Committee, as only by means of this Commission can relief be distributed in Belgium. Other funds

for relief of refugees have been administered by means of the Polish and Jewish Committees for Poland and Galicia. The relief of refugees in Serbia is in the hands of an American Red Cross agent, Mr. Stewart, with three assistants. What supplies are needed for their work must be purchased in Roumania. The Roumanian Government and people have offered two hundred carloads of corn and flour to the American Red Cross if it can arrange for their distribution in Serbia. Negotiations for these relief operations and for the purchase of other food supplies are being conducted with the Austrian Government. The refugees who have left Serbia and are in Greece, Corfu, and Corsica have been assisted by our Red Cross agent, Dr. Ryan, who did such valiant work at Belgrade during the three occupations of that city. Dr. Ryan has also with him several assistants. The suffering of these noncombatant refugees was very pitiful, but there are not a great number of them, and for their aid we have 400 tons of supplies, including food and clothing, at the Piraeus, from which place these are being distributed.

The plight of Montenegro is pathetic, as the problem of getting into that little country under war conditions and with limited transportation facilities are almost insoluble at present.

Besides all this assistance in the way of personnel and supplies, from the undesignated funds, contributions have been made for the aid of many special hospitals, for the assistance of the blind, for the intelligence service, for the Bureau of Prisoners under the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, for the maintenance of ambulance corps at the front, for the administrative work of the American Relief Clearing House, for the distribution of supplies by motors, for the relief of prisoners in Siberia, and for Russian prisoners in Germany, for Belgium refugees in Holland, for the aid of Jews in Palestine, and for many other objects.

There is sometimes a mistaken idea that all funds sent to the American Red

Cross will be used equally for all the countries; this is not the case. All designated funds and supplies are sent to the countries for which they are designated. As for the undesignated funds and supplies, the Red Cross uses its judgment in utilizing them, whenever possible, where the greatest need exists. The fact that so much of the funds and supplies sent the Red Cross are designated often places it in a difficult position. For example, the Red Cross today has its warehouse congested with boxes of food and other supplies for Serbia. It is impossible to get these supplies into Serbia, and the comparatively few thousands of refugees in Greece, Corfu, and Corsica are all provided for. The need is rather for funds with which to purchase food in Roumania for the three or four millions of people, almost the entire population, who are still in Serbia. It may be that some of the tons of food supplies at the Piraeus which the American Consul there reports as deteriorating could be utilized for the relief of the suffering Armenians, but as these supplies have been designated for Serbia, the Red Cross cannot utilize them for any other country. I give this merely as one of the many examples I might cite to explain why it would be wiser to leave the donations for relief more to the discretion of the Red Cross for administration. The Secretary of State is the Chairman of its International Advisory Board and for this reason the Society has often confidential information invaluable in the administration of relief, but not available for publication.

Another fact that I desire to emphasize is this:—that the expense of all administrative work connected with this vast field of relief, amounting in funds to some \$1,902,689 and supplies valued at an additional \$700,000 have been paid from the regular funds of the Society and nothing for this purpose has been taken from the relief contributions. Furthermore, it should be understood that all Red Cross accounts are required by law to be audited by the War Depart-

ment. When one realizes that, with the maintenance of our units abroad and the transmittal of funds for relief purposes we have had to deal with the fluctuating values of the currency of half a score of countries involved in war, the difficult nature of the work of the Assistant Treasurer and the Chief of the Bureau of Accounts will be comprehended.

This titanic and awful conflict in Europe has brought us suddenly face to face with the fact that nations, the most civilized and advanced, are not yet free from the scourge of war. Distant as we are from the scene of the terrible struggle we ourselves have not been devoid of danger, both because of the complexity of international relationship and the disregard of international law. From time to time internecine warfare in Mexico also has menaced our peaceful relationship with that country.

Such conditions, therefore, must be given careful and thoughtful consideration. If the terrible misfortune of war with all of its attending misfortune and suffering should be forced upon us, are we prepared to give sufficient and adequate care to our sick and wounded men who have stood ready to give their lives for our country's defence? Are we prepared to render the necessary relief to noncombatant victims that are a part of war's awful results?

Without organization, without centralized control in close affiliation with the Medical Services of the Army and Navy, and without trained and experienced personnel, the demands of this nature will be made in vain and the result of our incompetency will fall upon these unfortunate victims.

Too often egotism destroys patriotism, and selfish individualism and vanity usurp the place of necessary discipline and subordination.

Congress has created the American Red Cross the official volunteer organization of this country to function in time of war under the Treaty of Geneva. This is according to international agreement. There is no monopoly in the creation of

this official organization, for there is room in the Red Cross for every man, woman, and child who unselfishly desires to work for the relief of the sufferings that follow in the wake of war.

The Military Relief Department of the American Red Cross is under Colonel Jefferson R. Kean of the Army Medical Service, and its various bureaus and divisions are organized and conducted along the military lines necessary if it is to be of value as a reserve to the medical service of our fighting forces. The formation of hospital columns' personnel, with equipment each for 500 beds, is being carried out. Field columns and other kindred organizations of trained personnel are also being formed.

I cannot now go into the details of this work, but anyone desiring further information may apply to the Director General of Military Relief, in care of the American Red Cross, Washington.

The Department of Civilian Relief, under the Director Generalship of Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, which, in time of peace, has charge of disaster relief, will, in time of war, have the responsibility of caring for the non-combatant victims, soldiers' families and widows, refugees, unemployed, and also the permanently crippled soldiers.

The organization of the American Red Cross, both for relief in war or disaster is a practical and efficient one, but what is still lacking is the public support in the shape of a great membership throughout the country at the small annual dues of a dollar a year. The Japanese Red Cross has a membership of 1,800,000. There are over a million members in Germany and hundreds of thousands in other countries. In America at the beginning of this year the American Red Cross membership numbered only about 27,000. A campaign in Washington, where there were some one thousand members, has brought the membership up to 7,000 in the District Chapter. This shows that, given the opportunity, our people are no less ready than those of other countries to express their patriotism and humanity

through the mediation of the Red Cross. At the temporary offices of Red Cross Headquarters, 1624 H St., any further information that may be desired can be received.

Our American Red Cross and our American people have lately received a word of warning from the other side. Dr. Bela Sekely, special correspondent of the *New York Sun*, in reporting a most important interview held with Count Traun, President of the Austrian Red Cross, delivers this message:

"The American Red Cross has won the love and everlasting gratitude of the Austrian Red Cross from the very beginning of the war. In return I want to send a message to the American people. It is this: 'Lose no time in so organizing and specializing the service of the American Red Cross as to enable it effectually to meet the strain and disorganization of war.' I know whereof I am speaking. I went through all the sorrow, the distress, the horror of unpreparedness. For the Austrian Red Cross, in contrast to the German Red Cross, was not prepared for war. Nobody in Austria-Hungary believed it was probable, or even possible. Then all of a sudden the conflagration burst upon us and we knew, the Austrian Red Cross knew, that we had been caught napping. Let not the American people permit their Red Cross to go through the same experience. I hope America will have no war. I hope this great country will be spared the tragedy and misery through which the countries of Europe must now pass. But I trust, just the same, that the American Red Cross and the American people will profit from our experience and prepare in time of peace for the emergencies of war."

When the highest ideals of civilization seem to have been lost, amidst bitterness and strife, amidst suffering, desolation and death, there is still one banner that flies under God's Heaven and our war stricken Europe as the emblem of humanity and the brotherhood of man, the flag of the Red Cross.

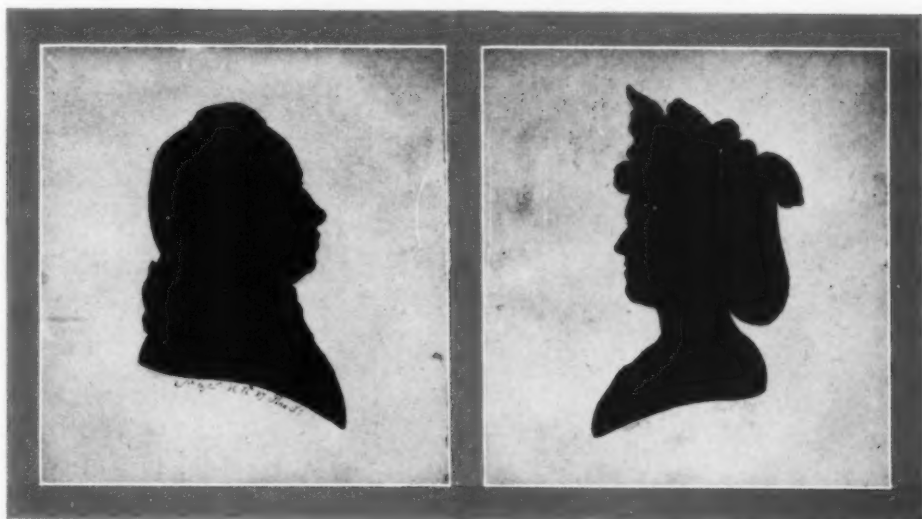
Engraved Portraits of American Patriots Made by Saint Memin in 1796-1810

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

Author of "The Lost Despatch", "The Official Chaperon"

Copyright, 1916, by Corcoran Gallery of Art

(Continued from April Magazine)



Unidentified Silhouettes Made by Saint Memin Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

"A Saint Memin profile likeness? Oh, yes, you mean a silhouette."

Such is all too frequently the comment when mention is made of the engraved portraits executed by the French artist during the years 1796-1810.

The two poles are not more opposite than a silhouette and a Saint Memin portrait, and as pieces of art they are not to be compared. Saint Memin did, however, make a few silhouettes, and five of them are preserved in his collection at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. Unfortunately no record has been kept at the Gallery of these five, and the names of the sitters are not known to the writer. Possibly some reader of this magazine can supply information gathered from family history, and prove that these sil-

houettes are likenesses of their ancestors. The engraved portraits, the silhouettes, a plan of the siege of Savannah, views of New York, and a colored view of Ticonderoga demonstrate the versatility of the talented French artist.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, possessing 118 of the smaller engravings, owns but one life-size profile likeness. Saint Memin constructed a physionotrace, by means of which he drew on pinkish paper, with mathematical accuracy, the life-size outline of the head and shoulders of the sitter, finishing it by hand in crayon. From these life-size portraits, Saint Memin, with an instrument called a "pantograph," reduced the original design on a copper plate to fit in a circle of two and one-third inches. Each sitter

received the life-size likeness, the small copper plate, and twelve of the small engravings; but while some families have preserved copies of the small engravings, the larger portraits are still more rare.

His personality somewhat overshadowed by his illustrious father, John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Peter Augustus Jay was one of the celebrated lawyers and wits of the early days of the Republic. One



Photos—Rice Studio, Washington

Unidentified Silhouettes Made by Saint Memin

It is indeed to be regretted that the larger portraits have not been kept, for while the small engravings are fascinating, the others are exquisite in workmanship, and the pinkish tint of the paper makes them beautiful as well as unique.

The original life-size crayon portrait of George Washington, from which was taken the tiny engravings published in the September D. A. R. Magazine, was bought years ago by J. Carson Brevoort, of New York, and at the Carson sale brought \$800. Probably at the present time it could not be purchased for anywhere near such a sum.

The life-size portrait of Dr. Newhall belongs to Mr. S. Kearney Radford, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Newhall was a physician in Essex County, Va., and prominent both in his profession and in social life. His wife was Miss Mordecai.

biographer says of him: "His great learning and strength of intellect, his masterly reasoning, his wisdom, and his pre-eminent moral excellence, combined with his thorough refinement and dignity as a man, made him a very marked and remarkable jurist."

John Jay, of whom Daniel Webster said: "When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay, it touched nothing less spotless, married the beautiful and accomplished Sarah Van Brugh Livingston, daughter of William Livingston, governor of New Jersey. With such parents it is hardly surprising that Peter Augustus, their eldest child, achieved fame.

Peter Jay was born Jan. 24, 1776, at "Liberty Hall," Elizabeth Town, N. J., the residence of Gov. Livingston, and when his father and mother sailed for



Photo—Edmonston, Washington

Saint Memin's Life-Size Profile Likeness of Doctor Newhall of Virginia

Spain on Oct. 20, 1778, they left their infant son with his grandparents.

At the age of fourteen Peter entered Columbia College, and upon his graduation accompanied his father, who was then Minister to the Court of St. James, to England, and became his private secretary. Upon his return to this country Peter studied law, and later became prominent in state and national politics. He and his brother William introduced the bill recommending the abolition of slavery in the State of New York. Later he held the office of Recorder in New York City, was a member of the New York constitutional convention in 1827; a trustee of Columbia College, and president of the New York Historical Society. In 1796 he was given a commission as ensign in the 3d New York Militia Regiment, and the following year was promoted to captain.

The Saint Memin portrait was made when Peter was twenty-one; ten years later he became engaged to Mary Rutherford Clarkson, his second cousin, daughter of General Matthew Clarkson, and their marriage took place shortly afterward. They had eight children; Mary Rutherford married Frederick Prime; Sarah married William Dawson; Helen married Dr. Henry Augustus Dubois; Anna Maria married Henry Pierrepont; Peter Augustus married Josephine Pierson; Elizabeth Clarkson; Susan Matilda; and Dr. John C. Jay, who married Laura Prime.

One of the bravest and most gallant officers ever known to the American navy was Thomas Tingey, who was born in London, in September, 1750, and died at Washington, D. C., the June of 1829.

He began his career in the British navy, but came to this country before the Revolutionary War, being then engaged in the East India trade. He was one of six captains appointed to the United States navy on Sept. 3, 1798, and given a squadron of three ships to guard the Mona Passage during our war with France. The next year he captured three French ships and also, while off Cape

Nicola Mole, was boarded by a boat's crew from the British cruiser, "Surprise." They demanded all Englishmen on board Capt. Tingey's ship, but when they expressed their intention to impress the American seamen also, Capt. Tingey made this spirited reply:

"This ship carries no protection save her flag, but I will die at my quarters before a man shall be taken from her deck."

His crew gave three hearty cheers and, singing "Yankee Doodle," rushed to their guns. The captain of the British cruiser, on hearing this defiance, considered it wiser to depart, and left the gallant American without seizing a single man of his crew.

In November, 1814, Tingey took command of the Navy Yard at Washington, where he remained until his death. When the Capital was captured by the British in the summer of 1814, the Secretary of the Navy ordered Captin Tingey to fire the Navy Yard, which with the sloop-of-war "Argus," five armed barges, two gun boats and all the naval stores, were burned. Captain Tingey was the last officer to quit the city after the enemy had possession of it; he was also the first who returned, and the only one who ventured to do so while the British were still masters of it.

Saint Memin did full justice to the beauty and charm of Miss Eliza Livingston in his profile likeness of her. She was the daughter of Henry Brockholst Livingston, associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Catharine Kettletas Livingston. She married Jasper Livingston, of Jamaica, and died in London on Oct. 25, 1860.

The Rev. John Murray, father and founder of the sect known as "Universalist," was born in Hampshire, England, in December, 1741, and died in Boston, Mass., in September, 1815. When he was eleven years old he removed with his parents to Cork, Ireland, when, coming under the personal influence of Whitfield and Wesley, he became a convert to Methodism. Returning to England in



Photos—Rice Studio, Washington
 Top row, left to right, Peter Augustus Jay, Capt. Thomas Tingey. Second row, Eliza Livingston, Rev. John Murray. Third row, John Huger, John Cotton Smith

1760, he adopted the doctrine of Universalism (which is, that no mortal is condemned hereafter, but all are saved) and was then excommunicated by Whitfield.

In 1770, he emigrated to this country and preached his peculiar doctrines in Newport, R. I.; Boston; Portsmouth, N. H., and several other New England cities, where he was greatly opposed and in some instances, subjected to violence. He was once suspected of being a British spy, but his friends succeeded in rescuing him from that charge, and he became chaplain to the Rhode Island brigade encamped at Boston in 1775. He was on intimate terms with Gen. Nathanael Greene and other officers, who petitioned Washington to permit him to remain in that position, which was granted by the commander-in-chief. A severe illness severed this connection, and after he recovered he established a Universalist Society at Gloucester, Mass. The first Universalist convention met at Oxford, Mass., in 1785, and adopted the name of Independent Christian Universalist, but his doctrines differed essentially from those which are now recognized by that denomination. He accepted the Trinity, a personal devil, and different orders of angels. He believed that Christ literally put away the sins of the whole of mankind, and fixed degrees of punishment which would be inflicted before the final judgment, after which he believed the whole world would be saved.

Dr. Murray married Judith Sargent, the author, a sister of Gov. Winthrop Sargent, after the death of her first husband, whose name was Stevens. The marriage took place in 1788.

So identified is the name of Huger with South Carolina and with events in this country's history that the publication of Saint Memin's portrait of John Huger, patriot, is of especial interest.

He was born at Limerick Plantation, the family estate on the Cooper River, June 5, 1744, and died in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 22, 1804. While his child-

hood was spent on his father's extensive estate and his beautiful town residence, John completed his education abroad.

At the commencement of the Revolution he and his brothers, Isaac, Daniel, Francis and Benjamin, threw themselves with ardor into the service of the patriots, and won an enviable reputation both on the battle field and in legislative halls. John Huger, in particular, was closely identified with the public service of his State. He was a member of the assembly, of the provincial congress, of the council of safety, which assumed the sovereign control of the province until the adoption of its first State constitution; and in 1792 he was Intendent of Charleston, S. C., and later Secretary of State for South Carolina.

John Cotton Smith, son of the famous Cotton Mather Smith, was born in Sharon, Conn., Feb. 19, 1765, and died there Dec. 7, 1845. He was a man of much distinction, a graduate of Yale at an early age, and served several terms in the legislature, of which body he was clerk in 1799, and Speaker in 1800.

A Federalist in politics, he was elected to Congress in the same year, served six years, and in the celebrated discussion on the judiciary in 1801, presided over the Committee of the Whole. Being a brilliant lawyer, he was chosen judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut in 1802, was Lt. Governor and Governor from 1810 to 1818, and then retired from public life, devoting himself thereafter to literary pursuits and care of his large estate.

Governor Smith was a wonderful example of strength of character combined with amiability. He was a very handsome man, and his graceful manners added great charm to the eloquence for which his speeches were noted.

He was true to his friends. He could endure no thought of compromise on questions political or social, but was a man of broad views and enlightened statesmanship, and Connecticut holds him in honored remembrance as one of her most distinguished sons.

(This series to be continued)

Real Daughters

Mrs. Laura Ferguson, Bethlehem, Pa.

A rehearsal of my simple life has but little in it to interest others.

I was born in 1830 in an old Colonial Home built by my Revolutionary father at Lawyersville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and there I passed my childhood and early youth.

Day School, Singing School, Spelling School, Sunday School, with now and then a social party or a sleigh ride, afforded me royal enjoyment. The Village Circulating Library supplied me with good books, and one tallow candle (or the luxury of two) illuminated the pages of my evening reading.

At the age of fifteen years I was blest with a good stepfather whose large collection of standard authors added much to my early love of books. A little knowledge of city life was first gained when I left home to attend what was called a "Female Seminary" kept by the Misses Huntington, of Syracuse, N. Y., where I had a married sister residing, after which my boarding-school experience began, when my name was enrolled as a pupil in the New York Conference at Charlotteville, N. Y., where in 1852 I received my diploma.

Elected Preceptress after my graduation, I passed nine years happily in that large co-educational institution. Married in 1853 to Dr. John C. Ferguson, one of the Professors of the School, and who became later the principal; we were together in charge until the close of the year's work in 1859. Failing health caused us to resign and in 1860 we moved to Cleveland, Ohio.

Left a widow in 1869, I followed my husband's latest counsel to join friends and travel after he was gone. Visits to California, Hawaii, to the various countries of Europe, to Egypt and Palestine, occupied me for several years, which I found instructive and most enjoyable. While living in Cleveland my interest and work had been with the First Con-

gregational Church and the Woman's Christian Association, now known as the Y. W. C. A., which still has my abiding affection.

My father, John Ridington, was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1757. At the early age of nineteen years he enlisted at Tolland, Conn., in the War of the American Revolution. By subsequent enlistments he remained in service until the end of the struggle for freedom, thus testing his ancestral motto "For the King sometimes, for the Country always."

With Washington's army he fought the Hessians at Trenton, N. J., and later was near the person of General Washington in the Battle of Princeton. He was serving with the Connecticut troops at Saratoga at the time of the surrender of Burgoyne. In 1781, when out as a scout, he was taken prisoner by the Hessians at Horse Neck, near Greenwich, Conn., and with other captives was stripped of his stockings and shoes and driven over the frozen ground into New York City (a distance of thirty miles), leaving tracks of blood on the march. He was confined for over two months in the Old Sugar House Prison, where he suffered everything but death, and where he saw men die gnawing a brick. By an exchange of prisoners he was released, and when met by his Captain (James Dana) he was greeted with streaming tears and the words, "John, you 'look like Time in the primer."

When in the terrible walk to prison one of the leaders of the capturing band said to him: "You were not destined to die in war for I have aimed my gun at you three times today and it won't not go off. I will now try it in the air." He did so and it was immediately discharged.

As I was but eight weeks old when my father died, all I know of him was told me by my mother, who was his second wife and thirty years his junior. He had

no children when he married my mother, but she gave him five sons and four daughters, of whom none but myself (the youngest) remains. My father died in April, 1830, at Lawyerville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., and was buried in the village cemetery there. His grave is near that of his old captain, afterward known as General Dana. A plain tablet to the memory of my father reads:

Captain John Ridington, A revolutionary veteran—An enterprising settler of the County—Of distinguished public spirit and an honest man.

Under the Regency of Mrs. Barris I became a D. A. R. and received my golden spoon from the National Society. The Liberty Bell Chapter at Allentown, Pa., has made me an Honorary Member, and when convenient I sometimes attend their good meetings.

Next February I will be 84 years of age. I still feel young, enjoy life, trust God and await His will concerning me.

LAURA A. RIDINGTON FERGUSON,
Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 12th, 1913.



Mrs. Laura Ferguson.

Mrs. Ferguson died in Bethlehem, Pa., April 8, 1915, aged 85 years, and was buried at Riverside Cemetery, Cleveland, O.

—MRS. PERRY L. HOBBS, *Historian*.

Mrs. Catherine Beattie Cox

Catherine Beattie Cox was the daughter of Andrew Beattie, a Revolutionary soldier who was born in Cumberland County in Pennsylvania. Of his boyhood and youth we know little except that he was very young when he offered his life to the cause of liberty—in November, 1780, we find him enrolled as a private in the Cumberland County Militia but according to family tradition which is very often correct he became a Captain and was always known as Capt. Beattie. At the close of the war he married Judith Carter and they went to Kentucky to found their home. They traveled on horseback, making their way along a blazed trail sleeping out of doors, often seeing wild beasts and Indians.

The young couple lived eight years in Kentucky and then underwent a great

misfortune. Fire destroyed all the young pioneer's property. Discouraged in Kentucky he decided to move to Ohio and take up land, knowing that the soil would be safe from the fire fiend.

He went to Highland County and obtained there three hundred acres of land. For a time the family lived in a small house, but as they prospered, they built a large log house and were just ready to move into it when Andrew Beattie the husband and father was stricken with malarial fever and died. Six weeks afterward the little Catherine was born; Think of the stress of Judith Carter Beattie at this time; in a new country with three hundred acres of partly broken land and with nine little daughters one of them an infant in arms, to care for, educate and support. But we learn that

she was equal to her task. She rented her land, educated her daughters and managed her own business affairs. Her home was a center of hospitality. The little Catherine remembered all her life that Governor Trumbull of Ohio was a frequent visitor at her mother's home.

In 1846 Catherine Beattie was married to Dr. Henry Cox, a descendant of James Cox, a General of the Revolution. They were married at the home of one of her sisters in Hillsboro, Ohio, her mother and relatives meeting at that home because the bride and groom could not find a drive to Lebanon whence they could take a stage for the first part of their journey westward for they were going to Danville, twenty miles west of Indianapolis to live. Mrs. Cox had a natural fondness for pretty things and in Danville as a bride she wore to church a skyscraper bonnet trimmed with many roses. Because of the roses she was gently reminded by her class leader that her raiment was too gaudy for the teachings of the church.

The demands upon a Doctor's wife are very many but Catherine Cox met them freely and happily and her home was a most hospitable one. Dr. Cox was a leader in church and educational work; he endowed a Methodist academy in Danville and Mrs. Cox always entertained the new ministers and professors until their homes were ready for them.

In 1865 Dr. and Mrs. Cox went to live in Iowa, riding from Oskaloosa to Des Moines in a stage coach. They became active at once in church and in society. Mrs. Cox was an enthusiastic temperance worker, president of the W. C. T. U. and a warm personal friend of Frances Willard, and founded the Home for Friendless Children.

After her husband's death, when eighty-four years of age Mrs. Cox made a trip to California, and was so alert mentally and so interested in all new sights and scenes that her pleasure was a joy to all about her. After a considerable stay she returned to Mrs. Mit-



Mrs. Catherine Beattie Cox.

chell's home where she received the most loving care from this devoted daughter. On Feb. 11, 1914 Mrs. Lida Cox Mitchell was taken away from her by death. Again she took the long trip to California to take her place in the home of another daughter, Mrs. Adams, whose home is at Long Beach. There I fear she saw little of the beauties Nature has bestowed so bounteously in that place—but she must have enjoyed its bright sunshine and the sweet perfume of the flowers. On September 8, 1915 Mrs. Cox passed away and I feel sure that when the boat with the white sail touched her shore and the pilot standing with outstretched hand called her name—Catherine Beattie Cox knew him and responded gladly to that call.

Mrs. Harold R. Howell.

Mrs. Caroline Herrick Johnson

Caroline Herrick was born in Bedford County, Penna., March 9, 1826.

She was the youngest child of Ebenezer Herrick and his second wife, Hannah King. He was well along in years when she was born and died when she was sixteen. She remembers his blacksmith shop by the side of the road, well patronized. The child held her father's irons and helped him about the shop. Oxen were used then more than horses. Once a heavy storm of sleet made traveling well-nigh impossible and Mr. Herrick worked all night shoeing animals driven through the country to market. The Herrick home was of hewn logs, the best in that little community, with one very large room with fireplace and two bedrooms downstairs and one large room upstairs. In this home church services were held and a minister was once ordained.

Ebenezer Herrick was born in Preston, Conn. He entered service as camp boy when about ten years old, helped prepare meals, washed dishes and made himself generally useful. When still very young he enlisted in the Eighth regiment, Connecticut militia, with Lieutenant Oliver Smith in command. The regiment was called into active service September 8, 1776, under Brigadier General Saltonstall. These troops were very young, poorly equipped and undisciplined and were soon discharged. Ebenezer Herrick's service was that of the camp instead of the field. Later he fought in the war of 1812.

Caroline Herrick married William Johnson of Tioga county, New York, December 11, 1849. To them were born

eight children, seven of whom are living. The family moved to Nebraska in 1876 or 7, and settled at Hastings, where Mr. Johnson died February 23, 1876.

Mrs. Johnson joined the Niobrara



Mrs. Caroline Herrick Johnson.

Chapter in 1911, her National Number being 85829; and although too frail to attend the chapter meetings she always took a keen interest in the chapter work. The last report sent by the chapter was an account of a reception where she was the guest of honor. Her death January 16, 1916, will be a sorrow to many.

The marriage certificate of WILLIAM WAIGHT, son of Capt. John Waight and Thankful Mattezon, daughter of Henry Mattezon deceased, both of West Greenwich, Kent County, Conn., January 23, 1757, by Mr. Preserved Hall, J. P., is in the possession of one of his descendants.

Also the Commission of William Waite as Captain of the Second Train Band of West Greenwich, dated June 14, 1765, and signed Sam. Ward and Henry Ward, Secretary.

Also the marriage certificate of William's son, Reuben Wait, of West Greenwich, and his cousin, Mary Wait, of same town, May 11, 1775, signed by Judiah Aylsworth, Justice.

State Conferences

DELAWARE

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Delaware celebrated Washington's Birthday at the Hotel du Pont in a manner befitting the Father of His Country, considering many matters of patriotic and community interest. Among these were the equestrian statue of Caesar Rodney, the man who weighted the balance on the right side in the vote for the Declaration of Independence; the Americanization of foreigners; and a report on laws in Delaware regarding the use of the national flag. Various important organization matters were also brought up, including the gift of a State flag to Delaware College.

The Daughters gathered from all parts of the State, and the five Chapters, Caesar Rodney, of Wilmington; Col. Haslett, of Dover; Elizabeth Cook, of Smyrna; John Pettigrew, of Milford, and Cooch's Bridge, of Newark, were represented.

One of the features of the occasion was the speech of Miss Jeanette Eckman on Americanization work in Wilmington. She described actual conditions, told what has been done for foreign citizens in the public night schools and other agencies, pointed out what needs to be done, and made suggestions for carrying on the work. She also outlined Americanization as a national movement, and showed its

relation to the native American as well as the alien.

Then she spoke of the "all-English movement" and the way it has been worked out in the night schools of this city, and in Detroit and Syracuse. The speaker also spoke of the recent immigration conference held in Philadelphia, when there was brought out the relation of immigrant problems to all problems of the community; the position of the immigrant woman; and the fact that Americanization is a national civic problem, not welfare or charity work.

Mrs. Hall, the State Regent, in introducing Miss Eckman, said: "There are thousands of Christian men and women who are yearly sending hundreds of thousands of dollars for schools and hospitals in foreign lands, while they are utterly regardless of the obvious fact that the foreigner is at their very door. They also forget that it is not only their privilege but their duty to minister to the foreigner's needs." She spoke not only of work in general that is being done to convert the alien into an American citizen, but she gave a most interesting description of the American International College of Immigrants, located at Springfield, Mass., and told of the splendid progress made by the graduates.

FLORIDA

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Florida held their Annual State Conference in Jacksonville during the week of February 10, 1916. The President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story; Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Miss Florence G. Finch, and other distinguished guests were present. A complete report will be printed later. Among the

speakers was Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson, of Kissimmee, Florida, who was called upon by the State Regent, Mrs. Melville W. Carruth, to present personally her appeal for their aid in the restoration of homes to the Seminoles. In her paper, "Florida Monuments, Living Models in Bronze," Mrs. Wilson appealed to the emotions of her hearers and succeeded in filling

their hearts with real sympathy for the red people. Her description of the present abode of the Seminoles touched the hearts of her auditors:

"Today in the forest home of the Seminoles, where yet gleam the council fires and within a mile of the palmetto thatched camp of the Osceolas, the big dredges groan accompaniment,

as it were, to the echo of the throbbing hearts, the death song, the recession of the Seminole. Dynamite blasts shake the very pans and kettles hanging around the wigwams, and while the monster of a machine destroys the only home of the tribe, is the time not ripe for decisive action in the protection of these wards of Florida?"

MAINE

The Eighteenth Maine State Council met with Colonial Daughters Chapter at Farmington, Maine, October 20-21, 1915.

The State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Steele, presided. The meetings were held in the New Odd Fellows Hall, which was very beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting and a profusion of plants and flowers.



Mrs. Charles W. Steele, State Regent for Maine.

Sixteen Chapters were represented. Many fine reports by the State officers and from the different Chapters were given, each showing an increased in-

terest in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine.

Mrs. H. A. Hildreth, chairman of Historic Places and Historic Research, reported the marking, by suitable tablets, of several important places. Of especial interest was the report relative to the unveiling, on September 1, at Freeport, Maine, of a bronze tablet, which had been placed on the old Jameson Tavern by Maine Daughters. This tablet commemorates the place where the Commissioners met, March 15, 1820, to sign the papers making Maine an independent State.

Mrs. Jessica Haskell gave a very fine paper on the "State Arms of Maine," and Gen. George McL. Prescott, the Adjutant General of Maine, gave an address on "Military Preparedness."

Memorial Hour was observed in honor of Mrs. John E. Palmer, Organizer of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine, and all other Daughters who have passed on during the year.

At the close of the meetings automobiles were provided to take all the visitors on a ride about town and to visit the birthplace of Madam Nordica.

All agreed that this had been one of the most successful Council Meetings ever held. This expression was especially gratifying to the Colonial Daughters' Chapter, it being the home of the State Regent.

—MRS. GEORGE A. THOMAS,
State Corresponding Secretary.

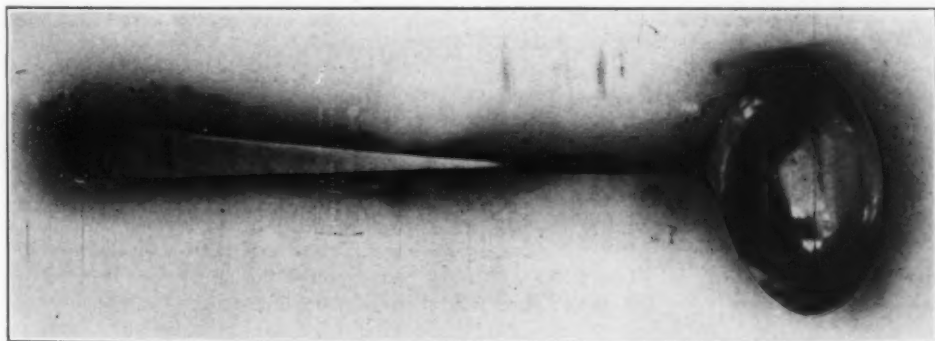
Revolutionary Relics in the Museum

Memorial Continental Hall

Miss Catherine B. Barlow, Curator General.



Obverse, presented to the D. A. R. as a memorial to Mrs. Sallie Kennedy Alexander.



Silver punch ladle owned by Gen. Francis Marion, known as the "Swamp Fox" of South Carolina. Presented by Francis Marion Chapter, Alabama.

forty stones, twenty-five in the present District of Columbia, and fifteen in that part of the District which was re-ceded to Virginia in 1846.

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ter (a full description of which appeared in the September, 1915, issue) and Patriots' Memorial, who selected Northwest Number 7, and held exercises Oct. 14, 1915 (an account of which appears at the end of this article).

In addition to the regular boundary stones, a gray free-stone was set in the exact center of the original territory "about one hundred yards west of the Washington Monument, and on a line almost due south from the President's House at a distance of about one-half mile"—in other words, quite near to Memorial Continental Hall. This has been taken by the Mary Bartlett Chapter who expect to hold appropriate exercises during the week of April 19, 1917.



Mrs. Della Graeme Smallwood, Vice-President General

The Vice-President General for the District, Mrs. Geo. T. Smallwood, eloquently recounted the incidents leading up to, and the exercises commemorating the laying of the first mile-stone, April 15, 1791, at Jones' Point, one mile from Alexandria, Va. "At three P. M. the municipal authorities of Alexandria repaired to the house in which the Commissioners of Washington were residing, and

after uniting with them in a glass of wine, to the sentiment: 'May the stone which we are about to place in the ground, remain an immovable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of North America' the company proceeded to Jones' Point . . . in the following order: Town Sergeant; Daniel Carroll, Commissioner, and the Mayor of Alexandria; Andrew Ellicott, Surveyor and the Recorder; the Aldermen and Common Council, not Free Masons; strangers, Master of Lodge No. 22 of Alexandria, with David Stewart on his right, and James Muir, Pastor of that Episcopal Parish, on his left; followed by the rest of the fraternity and citizens. Ellicott, 'Geographer General,' then ascertained the precise location, as defined by the President's proclamation, whereupon the Master of the Lodge and Dr. Stewart aided by the craft, planted the initial or corner-stone of the Federal Territory in accordance with the impressive rites of Masonry. The Rev. James Muir delivered an address; and after partaking of refreshments, the procession returned to the city and closed the ceremonies of the day with a banquet and appropriate toasts and speeches."

Mr. Fred E. Woodward of the Columbia Historical Society then delivered a concise history of each stone, all of which have been visited by him, and their exact condition known. The lecture was illustrated with numerous photographic views, and at the close the audience showed their appreciation by long and enthusiastic applause.

The exercises were concluded by a short talk by Col. W. W. Harts, Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, who promised in his next report to Congress to ask that provision be made for determining the true ownership of the stones, and, if necessary, that steps be taken by the United States Government to acquire the land upon which they stand. *B. M. D.*



Chevy Chase Circle Milestone

On October 14, 1916, the Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots and of Records, conjointly with Patriots' Memorial Chapter held commemoration exercises at Chevy Chase Circle milestone, known as Northwest No. 7, the above chapter having undertaken to preserve this stone. After prayer by the Chapter Chaplain and a cornet solo, the stone was unveiled by two of the children of the chapter and Mrs. J. A. Arnold led in the ceremony of the planting of the Flag. "Red, White and Blue" was then sung by the audience led by Mrs. Bertha Heustis whose beautiful voice has so often

pleased the members of the Continental Congress. Mrs. Conway, Chairman of the Committee, told the story of the Milestones, closing with the words, "It is a great task we have before us, for one of these stones is now under water; others are under steps, under walls, others again in the deeps of the wildwood; still others are in the open-plow grazed, bullet chipped (for they have faced the mercilessness of war). Is it not well, is it not time, that we the District Daughters should unite our forces and our resources to preserve for future generations these records—yea, these "sermons in stones," that consecrate the birth of our Republic and its Capital?"

Addresses were given by Mrs. Smallwood, Vice-President General, who first suggested to the Chairman the desirability of this work; by Mrs. Richardson, former State Regent, author of the motion in the District meeting to take up the reclaiming and protecting of these stones as its patriotic work for the year; by Mrs. A. W. Barber, Secretary of the Committee, who has personally visited every stone, and others.

The exercises closed with the singing of America and as the audience slowly dispersed each person determined to rest not until every stone, not only in the present District but of the original territory had been reclaimed and protected for all time.

Ada Boyd Glassie.

Some Results of Baby Week

In Trenton, N. J., during Baby Week a contest of mothers was taken up by the Gramercy Neighborhood Association. A group of mothers is supplied with a list of ten questions on the care and feeding of children, and after a short series of popular meetings at which motion pictures and cartoons on Baby Care are shown and short addresses are delivered on neighborhood questions and bearing on the care of children, the mother who gives in writing the best answer to the ten questions will receive a prize.

In Kansas the State Division of Child Hygiene, with the co-operation of the Governor, is conducting an inter-county contest, from which the healthiest county in Kansas will win the Governor's Trophy for 1916. Various State and county agencies are taking part

such as educational and health officials and civic organizations of all kinds.

The rating of the counties will take into consideration the number and condition of the schools, the child labor situation and provision for safety in reference to farm machinery, official county health activities and rates of mortality and morbidity for infants and adults, activities of churches and clubs in relation to sanitation, and inspection of food and drugs and of milk supply.

Other Baby Week contests, which have served in several communities to stimulate popular interest in infant welfare problems, include contests for the best Baby Week slogan, for the best advice for window publicity, and for the best school essay on a baby welfare subject.

Work of the Chapters

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Acting Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. In many cases the historian or secretary has carefully given praise where it was due, but the names will be found cut out for lack of space. For this she should not be blamed. The desire of the individual chapter had to be sacrificed for the good of the whole.)

Tucson Chapter (Tucson, Arizona) was organized February 27, 1915, with fourteen members, under Mrs. George F. Freeman, Regent. Since this time our members have increased to twenty-three.

We have lost by death, Mrs. Estelle Morehouse Buehman, a pioneer resident of our city, and a valued member of our Chapter; also a charter member of the First Congregational Church. Also Mrs. Manley P. Green, of Pasadena, California, passed away this month.

We have two real granddaughters, Mrs. Mary Mann Seamands, granddaughter of Sergeant Anthony Clark, of Maryland, and the writer, who is a granddaughter of Rev. Elijah Brainerd, of Randolph, Vermont.

—MRS. ANNIE BRAINERD OLSEN,
Historian.

Emma Hart Willard Chapter (Berlin, Conn.) spent a delightful evening November 13, 1914, at the Second Congregational church, in commemoration of the gift to the church of its first organ, in 1790. The members of Esther Stanley Chapter, of New Britain, Conn., were invited guests, and a large number of townspeople were in attendance.

Rev. Samuel A. Fiske, pastor of the church, read a paper upon "The church in 1790." He pictured the life and work of churches in general at that period, told of their troubles and weaknesses, and questioned whether the churches of the so-called "good old times" were so much better after all.

Mr. Fiske's paper was followed by an-

other by Miss Alice Norton, the first Regent of Emma Hart Willard Chapter, giving much of interest concerning early organs, and also a sketch of her great, grandfather, Jedediah Norton, who presented this organ in 1790. The organ was the first pipe organ placed in other than Episcopal churches in Connecticut, and remained in use until 1848, when it was destroyed by fire. Afterward the plate was recovered from the ashes, and a photograph* taken. This paper added another to the already long list of valuable historical and literary contributions made by Miss Norton to the Chapter programs.

At the conclusion of these papers a choice musical program was rendered.

—HELEN M. COWLES, *Secretary.*

Manor House Chapter (Washington, D. C.) invited the President General, Members of the National Board of Management and a few other friends to Memorial Continental Hall on the afternoon of January 20, 1916, the occasion being the dedication of a wall-cabinet in the Museum, given by the chapter in memory of Mrs. Minnie F. Ballinger, who was regent of the chapter from its organization until her death in October, 1911.

At a meeting of the chapter, held immediately after she passed away, it was decided to place a memorial to her in Continental Hall. The cabinet was fixed upon because in her home Mrs. Ballinger had so many objects of historical interest and value, many being heirlooms, and others that she had collected herself, all of which were beautifully arranged in cabinets. After many delays the memorial is in place, and it is highly gratifying to the chapter to be able to present it to the National Society through Mrs. Story as President General, to whom

*A copy of this photograph and Miss Norton's paper have been promised for a future issue.

Mrs. Ballinger and every member of the chapter have always been loyal friends. Mrs. Story's gracious acceptance of the gift in behalf of the National Society will

always remain a delightful memory to be treasured in the hearts of those of the chapter who were able to be present.

Miss Nannie Heth, President of the Southern Relief Society, who was prevented by illness from attending the ceremony, sent a letter to be read, in which she paid a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Ballinger and referred to her valuable services to that Society, of which she was also a charter member.

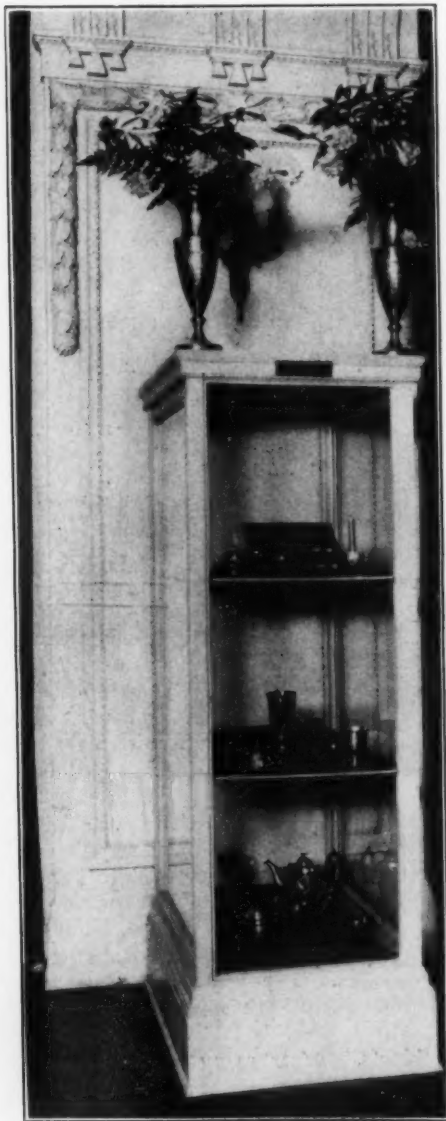
The Chaplain General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, spoke of the early days of the Daughters, and of her work with Mrs. Ballinger during that period; the Curator General spoke briefly of her pleasure in having the first wall-cabinet in place, and of her plans for the future of the Museum, and the State Regent of the District, Mrs. Greenawalt, paid a glowing tribute to the faithfulness and zeal of the chapter in the present as well as in the past.

Mr. Ballinger was an honored guest, and his daughter, Mme. Francois Hiddinga, Honorary Vice Regent of the chapter, came from New York for the presentation.

To Mrs. Ballinger is due the credit of being the first to start the movement to have the remains of Major L'Enfant brought from their obscure resting place in nearby Maryland, and re-interred in Arlington Cemetery, overlooking the beautiful City of Washington, which he had planned; and when the memorial services were held in the rotunda of the Capitol her efforts were recognized, and both Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger were guests of honor on that occasion.

—MARY LEE GODDARD, *Regent*.

Peoria Chapter (Peoria, Illinois), and **Capt. Zeally Moss Chapter, C. A. R.** united in unveiling, September 25, 1915, a bronze tablet set in the stone marking the grave of Capt. Zeally Moss and a bronze marker in memory of William Crow. A number of members of both organizations were present; among them several descendants of Zeally Moss. At his grave Mrs. Walter Kirk, a descend-



Presented by The Manor House Chapter, Washington, D. C., in memory of Minnie Fazio Ballinger, charter member N. S. D. A. R. No. 70, Mary Washington Chapter, 1891-1894; Regent Continental Chapter, 1894-1896; Regent The Manor House Chapter, 1898-1911.

ant and President of the C. A. R. chapter, presided, assisted by Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, regent of the Peoria Chapter.

Mr. Walter Kirk was the orator of the day and said in part:

None of us ever saw Zeally Moss, but those of us who have been privileged to talk to others who have seen him and who knew him well, recall that he was of that tall, rugged, stalwart type of men who as Virginia frontiersmen and pioneers, had so large a part in laying broad and deep the foundations of our beloved republic and in establishing and defending it at the peril of their lives.

Possessed of large means and great influence, a warm personal friend of General George Washington, he was (as wagon master) almost at the beginning of the war of the Revolution placed in full charge of the transportation of munitions and supplies. These extremely important duties, with only men and teams at his command, he discharged with singular honor and ability to the end of the war and was present with General Washington on the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Except where here and there along the stream some venturesome fur traders had established posts, what is now the great state of Illinois was then a savage wilderness, inhabited only by warlike tribes of Indians and wild beasts of the forest and prairie. Peoria was at that time such a French trading post, and almost within sight of where we now stand there was also a populous Indian village.

Not many years after the territory of Illinois became a state, Zeally Moss with his family moved over the mountains from Virginia to Kentucky. Here he soon established himself and was everywhere recognized as a truly good man of large affairs, with a remarkably brilliant family.

One of his daughters, Lydia, married a man by the name of Tobias S. Bradley and moved from Kentucky by way of steamboat along the Ohio and Illinois rivers to the then struggling little village of Peoria. It was while visiting her that

Capt. Moss died in 1839, at the age of 84 years.

The marker set in memory of William Crow is on the Charles W. Tripp lot, adjacent to the Bradley lot. The exact spot of his grave is unknown. He died near Pottstown in 1854, at the age of 104 years. The body was laid to rest in the private cemetery of the family. Afterward the farm was sold and the new owner removed the toppling headstones and plowed over the land.

Mr. Crow, like Captain Moss, was a Virginian. He served during the war of the revolution. His son, William Crow, served during the war of 1812, and his grandson, Henry Crow, served in the war of the rebellion.

In closing the exercises Mrs. D. W. Tobias, Historian of Peoria Chapter, said in part:

Much has already been done in the way of marking the graves of our patriot dead, and the ceremonies attending these have an important part in our D. A. R. history. Some chapters are placing monuments in their cemeteries with the names inscribed thereon of all soldiers who found their last resting place in their locality. Other chapters have placed memorial tablets in some public building. Our children's chapter have placed the tablet on the monument of the soldier for whom their chapter is named, but I believe most chapters are using the bronze markers.

Comparatively few, 400, I think, pensioned and non-pensioned soldiers of the Revolution found a final resting place in Illinois. Two years ago 300 of these records had been verified and places of burial located, thus adding to the authentic history of the state. It is expected that the entire record will be complete for the coming centennial of the state. We believe these symbolic bronze markers will indicate to the passer by that the Daughters of the American Revolution do not forget, but always remember.

Flowers were scattered on both graves, and with a last look at the spot where

the French located the town of New Detroit, the people slowly dispersed.

—MRS. JOHN W. ROWCLIFF.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.) celebrated June 15, 1915, by the unveiling of a tablet in front of the old Great Western station where Abraham Lincoln made his farewell address to the citizens of Springfield, Feb. 11, 1861. The long freighthouse of the Wabash railroad, which, when Lincoln stood there, was the passenger station of the Great Western railroad, was transformed into an attractive auditorium. The day had been set aside by national and state proclamation for special observance as "Flag Day" and flags with histories completely disguised the interior of the building.

One of the historic flags formerly belonged to Philip Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, and the flag used to cover the tablet was one of the decorations on the special which carried Lincoln away from Springfield.

Mrs. Cornelius P. Doyle, regent, presided and made the opening address. Governor Dunne on behalf of the six million people of Illinois, offered the sincere approval of these patriotic ceremonies, concluding his speech with the words "The event is one of the most memorable and unforgettable in the career of the greatest humanitarian of his age."

A letter was read from Robert T. Lincoln, who was unable to attend on account of illness.

Former Governor Richard Yates, son of War Governor Richard Yates, described in graphic language the events of that memorable day and as he closed, called upon those who had heard Lincoln on the morning of Feb. 11, 1861, to stand. Eight men, four of them old soldiers, arose.

Senator L. Y. Sherman said in part: "Time swiftly passes away. Soon the youngest here will have lived the longest span of years, and sleep with all the waiting dead. May these lasting memo-

rials from the living join with other sacred memories from Concord to the Pacific shore to transmit to future generations the lesson of a hallowed past and the duty of the years to come."

After the presentation of the Memorial to the city by Mrs. Arthur Huntington and its acceptance, taps were sounded and the crowd dispersed.

—MISS CORDELIA STAUNTON,
Historian.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter (Fort Wayne, Ind.), on July 6, 1915, took a prominent part in the celebration of the Liberty Bell in Fort Wayne, Ind. The famous and most cherished relic in America was detached from the special Pennsylvania train, and drawn slowly by a switch engine for forty-five minutes through three short streets beneath arches draped with flags and national colors, with bands playing the national anthem, while sixty thousand people, half of them children, were enthusiastically cheering, waving and showering flowers into the historic bell as it passed. The thousands of children cheering the bell with inspiring patriotism was a wonderful sight, never to be forgotten by those participating.

—MARTHA BRANDRIFF HANNA,
Historian.

Grinnell Chapter (Grinnell, Iowa) was organized January 1, 1912, with Mrs. George Grinnell as Regent.

Five dollars is given at the end of each semester to the student receiving the highest grade in American history, and there is a yearly donation to Continental Hall. Two interesting volumes pertaining to Colonial days and the D. A. R. magazine have been placed in the city library.

While our part of the state is not rich in old historic places we have recently erected a marker on the site of the first house built in our city—the "Long Home," so called because of its length. This house was built in 1854 and for the first few years was used as a hotel,

a place of worship and a school-house. The marker which was unveiled December 23, 1914, with interesting dedicatory exercises is a bronze slab 12 by 18 inches set into a granite boulder and bears the following inscription:

"1854"

"This stone marks the site of the Long Home the first house ever built in Grinnell. It is erected by the Grinnell Chapter D. A. R."

—ALICE BRALEY STUART, *Historian*.

Christiana Musser Chapter (Chanute, Kansas) presented on January 10, 1916, seven large bunting flags to the schools of the town, and in each school patriotic exercises were arranged by the students, which included a talk on the Flags of our Country by the State Regent, Mrs. George T. Guernsey. She gave in condensed form the history of the different changes in the flag from the time of Betsey Ross to the present day. It is the purpose of this chapter to bestow a number of flags each year until every schoolroom in the city has a flag of its own.

—MRS. B. B. BLACKBURN.

New Orleans Chapter (New Orleans, Louisiana) held a luncheon on February 22, 1916, in commemoration of Washington's Birthday. Among the addresses delivered after the meal was one which aroused great enthusiasm—that of Miss Ella Dicks, Chairman Old Trails Committee, her subject being "Old Trails of Yesterday and Great Highways of Today." She said, in part:

"Practically the *whole* present-day system of travel and transportation in America, east of the Mississippi River, including many turnpikes, is based upon, or follows, the system of forest paths used by the Indians for hundreds of years. The Indians possessed the art of choosing the shortest and most direct routes between distant points. These Indian paths, originally buffalo traces, were from twelve to eighteen inches wide, and a foot or more in depth, worn

down by the soft feet of the Indian moccasins.

"Among them may be mentioned the Great Indian War Path of Virginia, up the Shenandoah Valley, down into Georgia, connecting in Tennessee, with the War Path from Ohio, this road was used by the early settlers. The Old Conn. Path from Boston to Albany—the famous Indian Path in New York State, the Great Iroquois War Trail, from the Hudson River up the Mohawk Valley to the Niagara River,—this was a great trail; and, in our Southern Land, the Old Natchez Trace.

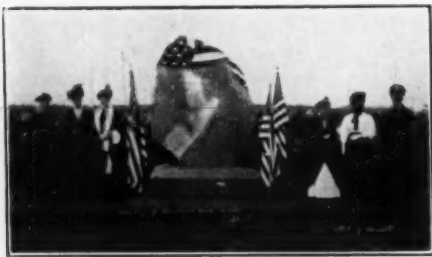
"Now, as the people increased in the country the need of better means of communication was felt, and these Indian trails were broadened and made into post-roads of early Colonial Days; for instance, the road from Boston to New York City, which took in part of the Old Pequot Indian Trail, and the road between the states of Miss. and Tenn. built in 1801 by permission of the Indians, and ranking in importance with the Great Cumberland River Trail, and the Michigan Trails. These roads in the South, had taverns on them kept by the Indians.

"As a precursor of our Modern National Highways, this Cumberland Road *started* by President Jefferson in 1808 to connect the National Capital with the Miss. River, called the National Road or the Cumberland River Trail was begun in Maryland, but did not reach the border of Ohio until 1817, and not until 1825 did Congress give appropriations for its construction. At this time wheel vehicles were of small use west of the Alleghanies, as the roads were so bad they could not be used, and not until after 1820 did they come into more general use. The period between 1800 and 1840 was the heyday of Stage Coach travel over the land."

She then spoke of "the greatest trail of the western part of the Continent, the Santa Fe Route," also of "another wonderful Western trail, the Camino Real, or King's Highway of Spanish Days," and others, and closed with these words:

"And so, with the hope that our beloved land may develop and mark others of these wonderful old trails of the past, as commemorative of our early struggles into a Nation, I pledge the New Orleans Chapter, D. A. R.: Success to the Old Trails of Yesterday and Great Highways of Today."

Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter (Albion, Michigan) unveiled on July 30, 1915, a large boulder marking the old road, at a point where it branches off from the original trail into Albion. On the face of the stone, which stands about ten feet in the air, a bronze tablet is fastened, with the following inscription: "This stone marks the old territorial road, one of two trails over which immigration came in to Michigan. Dedicated to the Pioneers of Calhoun county by Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter, D. A. R., 1915." In one corner is the insignia of the D. A. R. One of the features of the affair was the presence of four ladies who came over the trail in 1836-40, and two who were born there in early days. These pioneer women were photographed in front of the marker dedicated to them and to their contemporaries.



Dedicated to Pioneers of Calhoun Co., Michigan, by Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter, D. A. R.

This chapter is named for Hannah Tracy Grant, daughter and wife of a Revolutionary soldier, and the chapter has published a little pamphlet giving in an interesting manner the principal facts in her life. Anna Tracy was the daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Sprague) Tracy. Thomas Tracy was a private in

the Continental Army, enlisting from Lenox, Mass., and was in General Montgomery's expedition against Quebec in 1775 and 1776. He contracted smallpox while in service and came home in May, where an out-building was fitted up for his reception. One pleasant day he was placed in a chair and his wife approached as closely as she could with safety while they had their last talk about family affairs. Then he was carried back and soon thereafter died. Lucy Sprague Tracy was one of the heroic women who never failed in caring for the soldiers, aside from taking the burden of both parents in providing for her seven small children. Many anecdotes are extant about her wonderful zeal. One is that within two days she caught a sheep, sheared it, scoured the wool, carded, spun, doubled, twisted the yarn and knit it into long woolen stockings for the soldiers. Another tells of her exploit when blocked in by a four-days' snow-storm. Provisions ran out and she doled out food by the mouthful to her children. Then, as fuel also gave out, she hewed wood from the logs with which the cellar was walled; and when years afterwards the house was torn down the beams in the cellar and at the rear of the house still showed the marks of her axe.

Hannah, the fourth daughter, married Dr. Isaac Grant of Litchfield, Conn. Isaac also was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting when only fifteen years of age, and serving through six campaigns. He was captured at Fort Washington, and held as a prisoner in the old Jersey Ship. To avoid being sent to England he used means to cause an irritation of the skin that resembled smallpox, which was then raging. After a time he was exchanged and was one of the heroes at Valley Forge. Once when returning from a scouting expedition he was picked up by Baron Steuben, who was passing in a sleigh and warmed his half-frozen feet on the coat of the Baron's big dog. He was Orderly Sergeant under "Mad Anthony Wayne," and in the storming of

Stony Point was seized by that impetuous soldier and pitched over the abatis, where he could with comparative ease pull up a small apple tree and thereby make an entrance for the attacking column. After the war was over he returned to Lenox, Mass., studied medicine and, after his marriage with Hannah Tracy, settled in Chenango Co., N. Y., where he became one of the founders of the first medical society in that county. He was one of the first physicians to practice vaccination, obtaining the virus direct from Jenner, with whom he corresponded. Nine children were born to Isaac and Hannah (Tracy) Grant, one of them, Rev. Loring, born in New York in 1789, moved to Albion in 1835, and it was with this son that Dr. Isaac and Hannah made their home the last years of their life, and here Dr. Isaac Grant passed away October 30, 1841, and his faithful wife, Hannah Tracy, ten days later.

—MRS. F. L. IRWIN,

State Chairman Magazine Committee.

Old Trails Chapter (Minneapolis, Minn.) placed a bronze tablet on the old round tower at Fort Snelling, commemorating Col. Henry Leavenworth and his command, the first soldiers to occupy the reservation, September 11, 1915. The procession marched to the site to the music of the old tunes played in 1819 when Col. Leavenworth first advanced to the spot; and Mrs. J. T. Morris, Regent, told the story of the conquest of the wilderness by those brave pioneers. For in those days there was neither steamboat nor railroad in the world—all commerce must pass by water. West of the Appalachian Mountains everything must go through the mouth of the Mississippi to reach the sea. West of this river, extending from its source to its mouth as far West as the Rockies, was the domain of Louisiana. It belonged then to Spain, and had for over twenty years. Before that it had belonged to France, but had been a source of great

outlay and no income. The Spaniards allowed the Americans the privilege of deposit on the wharves at New Orleans; but in 1800 Louisiana was exchanged for one of the lesser kingdoms of Europe, and the Mississippi was closed to the American traders by its new masters, the French. The traders made loud complaint, sent envoys to President Jefferson, and at last France was persuaded to sell Louisiana to the United States. In 1805 the Government sent Capt. Zebulon Pike to choose a site for a fort at the head of the navigable waters of the Mississippi. He chose the junction of the St. Peter (now Minnesota) and the Mississippi river; camped on the island that now bears his name, in the Minnesota river, and began to trade with the Sioux, who then owned all the country on the west side of the river. Then the War of 1812 began, and nothing further was done until 1819, when Col. Henry Leavenworth was sent to build and occupy a fort to guard the Americans from the English on the west and the Hudson Bay Company on the north. Henry Leavenworth, born in New Haven, Conn., in 1783 was the son of Jesse and the grandson of Mark Leavenworth, both of whom were officers in the Revolution. Jesse Leavenworth had graduated from Yale in 1759, and his father in 1737. Henry moved in early life from Connecticut to Vermont, and later to Delhi, Delaware Co., New York, where he was practising law when the War of 1812 broke out. In 1817 he was appointed Indian Agent for the Northwestern Territory, with headquarters at Prairie du Chien, and in 1819 he sent for his wife Harriet and little daughter, whom he had left at Delhi, to come by water to St. Louis, and from there, under the guidance of fourteen trusty Indians, she penetrated the wilderness, being the first white woman to traverse that country. Lake Harriet was named by her on that journey, she being the first white woman to see it. During that year and the next, before the Leavenworths proceeded to build the fort at the other site—now

Leavenworth, Kansas—sixty soldiers died of scurvy, and all would have succumbed had not Col. Leavenworth, at the risk of his own life, journeyed among the savages to obtain hemlock and other herbs to stay the disease. When at last

had thirteen stripes, and twenty stars, arranged in five groups of four stars each, the flag having been standardized only the year before—July 4, 1818, with the proviso that on each successive Fourth of July a new flag should be



Children delivering wreaths to decorate tablet.

In appreciation of the service of Col. Henry Leavenworth and his command—the Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., who in 1819 were the first soldiers to occupy this reservation first called St. Anthony, this tablet is erected by the Old Trails chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

in 1834, on the banks of the Wahita river, he laid down his life, the whole province mourned a friend; and the chronicles of the time say that never before was there such a concourse as attended his funeral in Delhi. Among his troops was a fourteen-year-old drummer boy, Joseph R. Brown, who later became proprietor of the first newspaper in St. Paul, member of the first legislature, and when he died in 1866, was having made in the East a model of a horseless carriage which he had invented! The flag which flew from this fort when first built

made, with additional stars for each new state added to the Union.

Mrs. Richard Chute, a resident of Minnesota for sixty-four years, unveiled the tablet; and in memory of the sixty soldiers who had died the first year, a group of children wreathed the tablet with a garland of sixty white roses.

Mrs. George C. Squires, State Regent, gave an address on "What the D. A. R. Has Accomplished in Commemorative Tablets." Governor Hammond accepted the tablet for the state, and other interesting and instructive addresses were given on historical subjects.

La Salle Chapter (Corinth, Miss.) has held regular meetings the fourth Thursday in each month in the homes of chapter members. At these meetings we now use the Leaflet Program arranged and recommended by the State Committee. We find these historical studies interesting and instructive.

Since the work of marking the Natchez Trace was begun, eight years ago, we have contributed regularly to that work, and to our chapter belongs the honor of being the first to place a marker on this Trace. This first marker was placed at Tishomingo, Miss., on the I. C. R. R., a few miles from Corinth.

We have one scholarship in the Martha Berry school to our credit, and have also made several smaller contributions to schools. Recently we placed a sewing-machine in a Young Woman's Co-operative Home in our town, and made a donation to the same Institution.

We have endeavored in the past and shall endeavor in the future to add our mite to all educational, charitable and patriotic enterprises to the extent of our ability and opportunities.

—MRS. R. I. HALL, *Historian*.

O'Fallon Chapter (O'Fallon, Mo.) held regular monthly meetings last year at the homes of the members, choosing the pleasant months for the meetings in the country homes.

We had the Missouri Flag Law published in the county papers, and a number of interesting articles on "Our Native Birds," "Our Native Flowers," "Missouri History," etc., were prepared.

The Chapter's busiest time was in June—and the most noted achievement in its annals was the Pageant given on the evening of July 5, 1915. The D. A. R. Chapter originated the plan of the Pageant merely as a social feature for July, but so great an interest was manifested in it by the people of the town and community, it grew to much larger proportions than was expected. One of our members, Miss Martha J. Allen, was the author of the Prologue, written in

Hiawatha meter and giving the history of our town from its earliest days. The part was spoken by "The Spirit of the Past," impersonated by Mr. E. A. Keithly, to "The Old Man"—the last of the pioneers—impersonated by Mr. Harry Rothe. After the prologue a spell was cast—and the old man, asleep, saw as it were in a dream the scenes of the past, which were enacted on the stage. First came "The Passing of the Indians," then "The Coming of the Pioneers," "The First Post-office and Store," "Old Time Amusements," "A Quilting-Bee, Corn Husking, winding up with dancing the Virginia Reel to the music of darky fiddlers. "An Early School Scene" and "An Old Time Singing Skule." Then America was sung by the characters in costume, waving flags and joined by the standing audience. The cast of characters numbered 131, and an appreciative audience of some 800 people witnessed the performance. People came from the neighboring towns, and from many miles in the country in wagons, buggies and automobiles. The latter proved very convenient for lighting the grounds. The Pioneers of course in the second scene came on the stage in a prairie schooner, running over with children and accompanied by various dogs. The setting for the Pageant was a beautiful slope covered with scattered oaks and elms, with a background to the stage of low shrubbery.

We charged no admittance—given in the open air, it was as free as the air. But we felt fully repaid in the remarkable spirit of co-operation manifested, and the harmony that prevailed, and we felt, too, that we had glorified our Pioneer Forefathers, who had endured the hardships of those early days.

—MRS. REBECCA HEALD MCCLUER,
Historian.

MONTANA DAUGHTERS UNVEIL ANOTHER TABLET.

The Montana Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a second tablet to the famous "Bird Woman," Saca-

jawea, the Indian princess who guided the Lewis and Clarke expedition, at Armstead, Nov. 15, 1915. The bronze tablet, set in a stone monument, stands on a specially prepared lawn just south of the Oregon Short Line station at Armstead, a thriving community south of Dillon in Beaverhead county. Inscribed on the tablet are the following words:

"In commemoration of Sacajawea, who guided Lewis and Clarke through this, the land of her childhood and capture. On Aug. 17, 1805, she rejoined her tribe near this site. The services she rendered the expedition were invaluable. This tablet was erected by the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution, 1915."

The history recalled by the tablet is as follows: Where the Red Rock and the Horse Prairie rivers meet, near where the prosperous town of Armstead now stands, there camped in the latter part of 1805 the gallant Lewis and Clarke and their band of associate explorers, en route to find the headwaters of the Columbia river, to blaze a trail through the great and unknown Western territory which the American republic had acquired. At this point, known for many years as Two Forks, the explorers found their difficulties increasing. Up to this time they had been able to make good use of various waterways in their wonderful trek across the country from St. Louis, but here they found they would have to abandon boats, and go overland. And here it was that the brave Sacajawea more than ever came to their aid. Here it was that she met her brother, Chief of the Shoshone tribe, and induced the Shoshones to provide the explorers with horses for their overland trip, and then she proceeded to guide them with unabating loyalty and great skill through the mountain fastnesses onward to the Columbia.

The bronze tablet is similar in design to the one erected last year by the Montana D. A. R. at Three Forks.

Former Senator W. A. Clark presented the tablet to the Daughters and

was the principal speaker at the unveiling ceremonies. His address was greatly enjoyed by all, and his personal reminiscences of early days in Montana delighted the many old timers present. When Mr. Clark first came to the state some of his earliest mining was done at a site about thirty miles from Armstead.

—BERTHA TAFT KEITH,
State Historian.

Niobrara Chapter (Hastings, Neb.) entertained recently in honor of their Real Daughter, Mrs. Caroline Herrick Johnson. As since the account was sent in Mrs. Johnson has passed away, the sketch of her life will appear under the heading of Real Daughters, to be found in another part of this issue.

Exeter Chapter (Exeter, N. H.) has been greatly interested this last year in the effort to restore the Winter Street Cemetery, and rejoices that the town has appropriated a sum of money for the restoration and improvement of this burying-place, which was devised to the town in 1742 by Col. John Gilman, and was the fourth public burying-ground in the town, being used for over a hundred years. One hundred and seventy-two different surnames are to be found among those buried there; the greatest number of any one surname being Gilman—forty-six different persons by that name having found a last resting-place in this cemetery. Among the most noted of these are: Hon. John Taylor Gilman, member of Continental Congress, governor of the state of New Hampshire fourteen years, and the man who "had the signal honor of reading for the first time in the Capitol of the state the Charter of American Freedom."

Col. Nicholas Gilman, "the New Hampshire financier of the Revolution," Senator nine years, and one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States.

Dr. Nathaniel Gilman; Hon. Nathaniel Parker, Secretary of State for N. H.; Hon. William Parker, graduate of Har-

vard, 1751; register of probate many years. Rev. Daniel Rogers; Hon. Jeremiah Smith, graduate of Harvard and also of Queen's (now Rutgers) College, N. J., one of the foremost citizens of Exeter for forty years; Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the state and governor. Hon. George Sullivan, a son of Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution, M. C. and state senator, an orator of great eloquence. Hon. Samuel Tenney; Rev. James Thurston; Dr. Joseph Tilton, etc.

The earliest is probably "Hannah Lord, born 1689, late wife to Mr. Thomas Lord;" and we also find John Spratt and his wife Sarah, though whether he was the one who could eat no fat history sayeth not.

While undoubtedly many Revolutionary soldiers' graves are unmarked by any stone to tell where they lie, from the investigations of war records and location of graves sent to the War Department at Washington, the quartermaster general of the army has had shipped to Exeter seventeen white marble markers, fourteen to go in this Winter Street Cemetery, and three to outside private cemeteries in Exeter. These stones are very prettily marked with name and rank of soldier in raised letters on a sunken shield, and are to be placed by the Exeter Chapter, D. A. R., at the following graves:

Captain Benjamin Boardman, 22nd Company, New Hampshire Militia.

Samuel Dutch, private in Captain Simon Marston's company.

Noah Emery, Jr., sergeant in Captain James Hackett's company.

Nathaniel Folsom, general, major-general and commander-in-chief of all the New Hampshire forces, 1775.

Samuel Folsom, colonel, Exeter Corps Independent Cadets.

John Taylor Gilman, sergeant in Captain James Hackett's company, who was later governor of New Hampshire fourteen years.

John Ward Gilman, lieutenant in Captain James Hackett's company.

Nicholas Gilman, adjutant in Colonel Scammon's third regiment.

Samuel Gilman, captain in Colonel Poor's regiment.

Jonathan Hill, private in fourth regiment.

Benjamin Leavitt, private in Captain Isaac Sherman's company.

William Parker, surgeon in Colonel Blake's second regiment.

Enoch Rowe, captain in Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Senter's battalion.

Jeremiah Smith, private in Captain James Osgood's company.

The three markers for outside cemeteries are:

James Folsom, minuteman in Captain Peter Coffin's company (Family burying-ground, High Street).

Josiah Rollins, Jr., private in Captain Daniel Gordon's company (Family burying ground, Bride Hill).

Robert Smith, first lieutenant in Captain Ebenezer Webster's company (Family burying ground, Kingston road).

—ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM, Registrar.

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter (Woodsville, N. H.) unveiled May 29, 1915, a memorial table in honor of Timothy Bedel, Rev. soldier, over his grave in the old cemetery at Ladd Street, Haverhill, N. H.

The inscription reads:

COL. TIMOTHY BEDEL

1740—1787

SOLDIER—PIONEER—PATRIOT

1753-60 Lieut. in French War

1775 Capt. Coos County Rangers

1776 Col. 1st N. H. Reg't Northern Army

1777-9 Col. Reg't for Defense

of Frontiers

Erected by

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter

Daughters of

The American Revolution

1915

The inscription on the old slate head stone had become largely obliterated by the exposure to the storms of more than one hundred and thirty years, and therefore this tablet of stand-

ard bronze has been inserted by the chapter in a rough boulder cut from New Westerly granite and placed on a lot beside the original headstone.

Among the invited guests were many descendants of the old hero, and representatives from Coosuck, Ellen I. Sanger and Oxbow Chapters, D. A. R.

Mrs. Norman J. Page, Regent, welcomed those present to the dedicatory exercises, and after prayer the tablet was unveiled by Miss Barbara Aldrich, nine years of age, sixth in descent from Timothy Bedel.

The Historical Address was then given by Judge Edgar Aldrich and was a most finished and scholarly production. It appears in full in the *Granite Monthly* for November-December, 1915, and is well worthy of careful study. He mentioned among other things the remarkable military record of the Bedel family, one that probably cannot be duplicated in the history of New Hampshire. For three consecutive generations it was honorably represented in two wars.

Timothy Bedel, Captain in French and Indian War; Colonel in War of the Revolution.

Moody Bedel, son of Timothy, private in Revolutionary war; Colonel in War of 1812.

John Bedel, son of Moody, Lieutenant in war with Mexico; Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General in the Civil War.

Following Judge Aldrich Hon. William F. Whitcher of Woodsville delivered a stirring address closing with the following:

"Who was Timothy Bedel? Soldier, Pioneer, Patriot, a man of the People, self-sacrificing servant of the People, a man of far-sighted vision, of unyielding purpose, of heroic achievements. It is only a simple honor which Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter D. A. R. pays his memory today, but these women honor themselves in their tribute. There are great problems facing us which must be met and solved. Patriotism is as much

needed for securing the perpetuity of our institutions as it was needed for bringing them into existence. There is a lesson for us to learn at the grave of Timothy Bedel.

There are other graves in this old grave-yard—too long neglected graves, which remind us of eminent self-sacrificing devoted patriotic service to town, state and country. May I mention two; that of Col. Charles Johnston, hero of Bennington, Councilor, Judge; and that of John Page, lieutenant in the War of 1812, Governor, United States Senator. There should be other like fitting memorials. "Lest we forget."

—MRS. NORMAN J. PAGE, *Regent*.

Peterborough Chapter (Peterborough, New Hampshire).—The most important event of the year 1915 for our chapter was the dedication of the boulder and memorial tablet which had been placed in Putnam Grove to perpetuate the memory of Miss Catherine Putnam.

The boulder is near the entrance of the grove, which contains two and three-fourths acres of land on the bank of the Nubanusit River.



Putnam Grove; Boulder Tablet.

The boulder is a native stone with bronze tablet on which is this inscription:

Putnam Grove
Presented to
The town of Peterborough by
Miss Catherine Putnam
Mar. 11, 1862.
To be kept forever as a
Public Grove
(D. A. R. insignia)

Erected 1915—By Peterborough Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

The dedication exercises were a part of the program for our "Old Home Day," Tuesday, August 24, 1915. The address of "Welcome" was given by our regent, Mrs. Arthur H. Miller.

Miss Motley of Boston, Mass., a descendant of the Putnam family, gave the history of the life of Miss Putnam, who was born in Boston, Mass., June 9, 1778. She was the only child of Jesse and Susannah Putnam and a relative of General Israel Putnam. After the death of her parents she went to Peterborough to live and remained there contributing freely of her substance until her death March 27, 1862, aged eighty-four years.

MRS. G. F. DIAMOND, *Historian*.

Hannah Arnett Chapter (East Orange, New Jersey) was organized in June 1913, and took its name from the plucky little woman of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who by her strong patriotism, inspired her husband and neighbors to continue their struggle for independence, when they had about decided to give it up.

If any daughter is not familiar with the history of Hannah Arnett, she will be much interested in reading the account published in the July 1915 number of the D. A. R. Magazine.

This Chapter has the distinction of numbering among its members, a direct descendant of Hannah Arnett.

About a year after the Chapter was organized, the members made a pilgrimage to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where we visited the graves of Isaac and Hannah Arnett, in the churchyard of the old First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, which was organized in 1664, and chartered by

King George in 1753. Hannah Arnett and her husband attended this church, many years ago.

A brief ceremony was held in the cemetery, and flowers were placed on the grave of Hannah Arnett, by our Regent, Mrs. F. W. Hopkins.

After luncheon, in which the ladies joined us, we were taken by trolley to Galloping Hill, where a granite marker has been placed by the Boudinot Chapter to commemorate historic events.

In December, 1914, the pressing need of many families in the community, whose bread winners had been suddenly thrown out of employment, as a result of the fire at the Edison plant in West Orange, was brought to our attention. Our Chapter at once took this matter under consideration, and in a very short time, arranged for a Motion Picture performance, which was given in one of our local theatres, and which netted us \$184.00. This amount was turned over to a Relief Committee, which, after investigating cases of appeal, has seen that it was used for the most needy of the fire sufferers.

This Chapter has also sent two boxes of clothing, mostly new, and has made annual donations to Miss Holman's School for Mountain Whites, at Altapass, North Carolina.

Our first anniversary was celebrated by giving a birthday Musical Tea at the home of one of our members. A tiny bag accompanied each invitation, and the recipient was requested to return it with as many pennies as she was years old. The money thus received was used for work of the Chapter.

Remembering the delightful day spent at Elizabeth, we decided to make our outing an annual event, and last May selected Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, and the Old Dutch Church and Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, as our objective points.

From time to time, we have responded to appeals from the National Society, for contributions to various objects, but our Chapter is still young, and the membership only twenty-one, so as yet, we have not been able to do great things

However, our aim is to grow and become a force in the community.

—FANNIE HALLOCK OATMAN,
Historian.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter (Fredonia, N. Y.).—Our annual meeting was held Jan. 6, 1916, in the Women's Union Building at Dunkirk. After luncheon, officers were elected for the coming year. Of our two hundred members, over seventy live in Fredonia, nearly forty in Dunkirk, three miles north of F., nine in Brocton, seven miles west, nineteen in other nearby towns, one in Porto Rico, and the rest are scattered in twelve states of the Union, from Mass. to California. We are delighted with THE DAUGHTERS MAGAZINE, especially with the reproductions of historic dress of famous American women, the Saint Memin portraits, and the reports of the Old Trails Roads. Each page is interesting and every number is carefully preserved.

Our faithful and hard-working Committee on Historical Research has found, marked, and recorded in the past year thirty-one graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, in addition to eighteen previously located.

A gift came to us one year ago which made us feel that we could clasp hands with the times of the Revolution. A handsome easy-chair, finely upholstered, and ornamented with a broad band of old-fashioned embroidery, was given us by the executors of the estate of Mrs. Newton, to whose family it had belonged more than one hundred years. It is highly prized for its association with General Washington and General Lafayette, who occupied it when visiting the owner.

—MRS. E. A. CURTIS, *Historian.*

Tioughnioga Chapter (Cortland, N. Y.) celebrated the 142nd anniversary of the Boston Tea-Party by a reception at the home of a former regent, Mrs. F. J. Doubleday. Among the Daughters from out of town was the State Regent, Mrs. B. S. Spraker, who spoke eloquently of the work of the Daughters

in the state of New York along the lines laid down in the Constitution. Two of the members, attired in costumes of one hundred years ago, read historic tales, one being an account of the Cortland Co. Tea party, and the other a Nantucket romance of 1735. At the close each guest was presented with a miniature chest of Boston tea.

George Clinton Chapter (Wilmington, Ohio) have had a most interesting year. The delegate to the State Conference at Oberlin brought back a full report of work accomplished by Ohio D. A. R. and also the George Washington button which has been hung in the Public Library.

At our annual meeting Mrs. Mary B. Hudson Wood was elected regent. Our time has been devoted mainly to helping our public library in which we are deeply interested. Mrs. F. G. Sloane presented us 1275 books in memory of her deceased husband, and other friends have given smaller amounts. No library in the state has as handsome as well as valuable collection of books, and we feel truly grateful to our friends who have so generously assisted us in this undertaking.

—AMY FULLER HALE, *Historian.*

Colonel Andrew Lynn Chapter (Brownsville, Pennsylvania) celebrated its first anniversary by a reception in honor of the State Regent, Miss Emma Crowell, who gave a talk that was inspiring and also instructive. At the State Convention we were awarded the prize for the largest magazine subscription.

We have done some work on the Old Trails Road and are much interested in the preservation of an old mill in our neighborhood built on part of a large tract of land owned at one time by George Washington in what is now Perryopolis, situated in the township of Perry, Fayette Co. near the Youghiogheny River.

April 3, 1769, Washington purchased sixteen hundred acres of land in this vicinity, and in the following year, he in

company with Dr. Craik, his family physician, made a visit to his new purchase.

The construction of this mill was begun in 1774, by Gilbert Simpson, whom Washington sent out as his manager here. Owing to trouble with the Indians and the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the work was not completed until 1776. Judging from letters written by

son's as soon as I came up and offered him some of the carpenters, and all of the servants. But he refused taking them—the latter for fear they would run away. He has now however agreed to take some of both; the carpenters to do the framing of the mill, and the servants to dig the race. I am afraid I shall be obliged to build a fort until this eruption



Washington's old mill.

Washington to Valentine Crawford, who acted as his agent, it must have been a tedious and oftentimes discouraging task.

Extracts from these letters are as follows:

Jacobs Creek, April 27, 1774. "I went to Gilbert Simpson's as soon as I got out and gave him the bill for scantling you gave me and the bill of his articles. I offered him all the servants that he might take them to your "Bottom" until we got our crews at work. But he refused for fear they would run away from him."

May 6, 1774. "As to the goods, I have stored them, and I went to Mr. Simp-

son's as soon as I came up and offered him some of the carpenters, and all of the servants. But he refused taking them—the latter for fear they would run away. He has now however agreed to take some of both; the carpenters to do the framing of the mill, and the servants to dig the race. I am afraid I shall be obliged to build a fort until this eruption

Gist's. May 13, 1774. "I write to let you know that all your servants are well and that none of them have run away. Mr. Simpson has as many of the carpenters as he can find work for and has got some of the servants to assist about the seat for the mill until this storm of the Indians blows over."

Jacob's Creek May 25, 1774. From all accounts Capt. Connelly caught from the Indian towns they are determined for war. I have with the assistance of some of your carpenters and servants built a very strong "block-house," and the neighbors what few of them have not run away, have joined with me and we are building a stockade fort at my house. Mr. Simpson also and his neighbors have begun to build a fort at your "Bottom" and we live in hopes we can stand our ground till we get some assistance from below."

A letter from Crawford dated June 8, informed Washington that Simpson had completed his fort at the "Bottom." July 27, 1774, he writes: "My wagon and team have been at work at your mill for some time hauling timber, stone, lime and sand for it. I went over to assist in hauling some of the largest of the timber. But the late alarming accounts of the Indians have stopped the workmen and I have brought home my team. I consider it a pity that the mill was ever begun in these times. It appears to me sometimes that it will be a very expensive job to you before it is done. All the carpenters I brought out for you stopped work on the sixth of May except some who were at work on your mill. These I pay myself. I shall observe your order in regard to settling with the carpenters."

Sept. 20, 1776, two years later, Crawford writes to Washington, then engaged with the army around New York: "I this spring before I came over the mountain called at Simpsons to see your mill go for the first time of its running, and can assure you I think it the best mill I ever saw anywhere; although I think one of less value would have done as well. If you remember, you saw some rocks at the Mill Seat. These are as fine Mill-stone grit as any in America. The millwright told me the stones he had got for your mill there are equal to English burr."

From this time until 1785 little is known as to what was done with Washington's mill or lands. On Sept. 23,

1785, Washington wrote to Thomas Freeman, who had succeeded Valentine Crawford as his agent: "If you should not have offers in a short time for the hire of my mill alone, or for the mill with one hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining, I think it advisable in that case to let it on shares, to build a good and substantial dam of stone, where the old one stood, and to erect a proper fore-bay in place of the trunk which now conducts the water to the wheel and in a word "to put the house in proper repair." If you should be driven to this for want of a tenant, let public notice thereof be given and the work let to the lowest bidder; the undertaker finding himself and giving bond and security for the performance of his contract. The charges of these things must be paid out of the first moneys you receive from rent or otherwise. If I could get fifteen hundred pounds for the mill and one hundred acres of land most convenient thereto, I would let it go for that money.

"G. WASHINGTON."

The accompanying cut shows the old mill as it is at the present time, but we hope soon to be able to have it properly cared for.

—MARTHA D. LYNN.

Fort Augusta Chapter (Sunbury, Pa.).—As a Chapter we have done many things to better humanity and serve our country through the year. Our greatest work has been to mark the grave of the great Indian chief, Shikellamy, who befriended the whites at Fort Augusta, and was the law giver among all the Indian tribes of Pennsylvania. This Chapter has erected a boulder to his memory, and to mark the spot of his great works. His grave was at the junction of the North and West branches of the Susquehanna River under a sycamore tree. This tree has been removed and from it we had gavels made to present to Dr. Donahoo and other members of the state commission, who helped us to obtain the tablet placed on the boulder.

The dedication of the marker took place on October 15th. Dr. Donahoo delivered the address and our Regent, Mrs. G. S. Burrows, unveiled the tablet under a shower of flowers. The boulder was presented to the Chapter by Mr. Renn, of Wilkes-Barre, who owns the quarry from which it was hewn, the same quarry from which the Indians obtained stone to make their war implements and cooking vessels.

—CAROLINE E. SMITH, *Historian*.



Erected as a memorial to Shikellamy, also Swatancy, "our enlightener," the representative of the Six Nations in this province. First sent to Shamokin (Sunbury) in 1728. Appointed vice-regent in 1745. Died Dec. 6, 1748. He was buried near this spot. This diploma and statesman was a firm friend of the province of Pennsylvania. Erected by the Fort Augusta Chapter D. A. R. in co-operation with the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, June, 1915.

Watauga Chapter (Memphis, Tenn.) was organized April 19, 1894. Only four of the nineteen charter members are left to us. Before we were a year old we had fifty-four members.

From the bluffs, at what is now the City of Memphis, De Soto, in 1541, discovered the great Mississippi River. Thro' our efforts for a De Soto memorial we created the sentiment by which the city acquired De Soto Park, overlooking the great river, and we believe, upon the site of the Spanish encampment. We have raised the fund for a drinking fountain for Riverside Park to mark the site of the old Fort Prudhomme and to honor the memory of LaSalle, who lay there so long, "ill of a fever."

To one of our members is due the honor of securing for Tennessee its first volume of the Draper Manuscripts. Another of our early interests was the marking of the "Natchez Trace" (where it crosses Tennessee).

Watauga's Regent designed a marker for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers; it had for a time every indication of being adopted as the national marker (as many States endorsed it, and the national historical committee pronounced it "perfect!") It had the misfortune to be "tabled."

Our first big undertaking: our bill to honor Matthew Fontaine Maury, which after many years we got before the United States Congress, was referred to the committee on Foreign and Interstate Commerce; and so is pigeon-holed by them. In this bill we are asking an appropriation to honor the memory and services of Com. Matthew Fontaine Maury (a world-wide benefactor) and suggestor and demonstrator of the feasibility of submarine communication between the nations.

A member of Watauga organized and was President of the first C. A. R. society in the South (77 members). Five of these boys entered their country's service in the Spanish-American War. Two of them returned wearing the shoulder straps of officers (all bore honorable records). Through them came our affiliation with the militia. The present State Director of the C. A. R. is a member of Watauga.

Watauga has contributed with a gen-

erous hand to almost every good cause brought to its attention.

We have a handsome memorial (mahogany desk) in the Tennessee Room in Continental Hall.

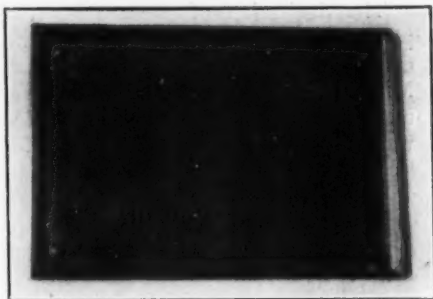
During the State-regency of Watauga's member, the Tennessee Room was selected, furnished and paid for. Our Chapter has honored the services of two of its members by placing their names upon the Honor Roll in Continental Hall.

Watauga has a bill before the State Legislature asking for an appropriation for a State monument and to honor also, the Watauga Association of 1772. To these men, Tennessee owes its birth. They set up the *first free and independent government ever* upon American soil. They also were of that grand body of patriots under Sevier and Shelby, who went to the rescue of King's Mountain—that pivot of the Revolution upon which the fate of the nation hung. Less than a thousand strong, they made an unexampled march of two hundred miles; hurled themselves against the almost impregnable defenses of King's Mountain and in one hour annihilated the left wing of the army of Cornwallis. The result in logical sequence, was *Yorktown and American Independence!*

—MARY ROBERTSON DAY, *Historian.*

Mary Baker Allen Chapter (Cornwall, Vt.) dedicated a new chapter house and town library December 18, 1915. The building, located at Cornwall Center, is the gift of Mrs. Martha E. Samson Porter, of New York. The exterior is of red brick with white marble trimmings. Samson Memorial is carved on the marble arch over the fan light. The chapter room is 25 by 32 feet, with a large fireplace, and many windows, which command beautiful views of the surrounding country.

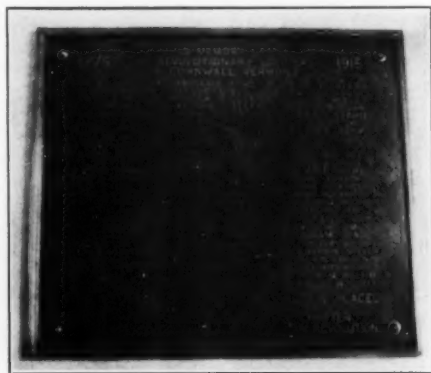
A bronze tablet in the vestibule conveys the gift to the chapter, while on the opposite wall the members of the Mary Baker Allen Chapter have placed a memorial tablet containing the names



Presented to Mary Baker Allen Chapter in memory of William Samson, one of the Revolutionary soldiers of Cornwall, Vermont, 1775-1915.

of seventy-six* Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in the town.

Mrs. C. H. Lane, Regent, presided at the dedication exercises; an historical sketch of the inception and growth of the Cornwall Library was given by Lyman W. Peet, the memorial tablet was presented by the chairman of the committee, Mrs. W. H. Bingham, and an historical address, which was a concise and masterly summing up of the history of



In memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of Cornwall, Vermont, 1775-1915.

the town of Cornwall and the achievements of some of her people, was given by Thomas E. Boyce, of Middlebury.

—MISS KATHARINE GRISWOLD,
Historian.

* The names of the seventy-six Revolutionary soldiers with what facts can be gathered about them will be given in a later issue of this magazine.

Hampton Chapter (Hampton, Va.) presented its Regent, Mrs. S. H. Sayre, a beautiful mahogany gavel, made from a tree taken from the home of the lamented President Tyler. The stem of the gavel was carved from a large willow tree in St. John's church-yard. The general topic for the year has been "Colonial Home Art Handicraft," and the meetings have been more than usually interesting. The chapter has issued attractive postcards, having views in historic places in Hampton, and these give an excellent impression of the scenes of earlier days in the historic Virginia town. —MRS. W. W. RICHARDSON,

Historian.

Poplar Forest Chapter (Lynchburg, Va.) motored June 30, 1915, to Poplar Forest, Thomas Jefferson's former home, and were royally welcomed and entertained by Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hutter, the present owners of this quaint estate.

The house is one story high, situated in a thick clump of beautiful poplar trees on the crest of a hill, hence its name of "Poplar Forest." On entering the front door, one is ushered into a reception hall on either side of which are bedrooms. Beyond this hall is a large library with two other bedrooms at its sides. Beyond this is a hexagonal ball room, which opens on the back veranda.

It came to Thomas Jefferson through his wife, Mrs. Skelton, whom he married in 1772. At that time the plantation contained 4,600 acres, and the estates of Thomas Jefferson and his wife were valued at \$100,000.00. He owned between fifty and sixty negro slaves.

When Thomas Jefferson was driven from Monticello by Tarleton, he made his escape from Charlottesville to Poplar Forest. One day while he was riding over the plantation he was thrown from his horse and seriously injured. His enemies used this incident to jeer at him, saying he "nearly broke his neck trying to get away from Tarleton."

While suffering from the injury at Poplar Forest, Jefferson wrote his "Notes on Virginia," 1779 and 1780.

In those days there were on the place only frame buildings which have long since passed away. The present mansion was built while Jefferson was President of the United States (1800-1808). The architecture is unusual. The building is octagon shaped, and is patterned from Monticello and ideas borrowed from a Greek temple.

In his mind Jefferson had two sites for the University of Virginia: Charlottesville and Amherst Heights. Charlottesville was selected by the legislature by a majority of only one vote.

General Jackson visited Jefferson at Poplar Forest on his return from New Orleans as he was going back to Washington.

Thomas Jefferson died on July 4, 1826, when the nation was celebrating the Declaration of Independence, which he had written and had signed just fifty years before.

Poplar Forest was willed to his grandson, Francis Epps, who was the first child born in the White House. Francis Epps married in his twentieth year, and resided at Poplar Forest. When he was twenty-four years old, he aspired to a seat in Congress, but was not elected to represent this district. In his disappointment at his defeat he left the state, and went to Florida in 1828, deeding the place to William Cobbs, Esq.

William Cobbs left the estate to his only child, Emily, who married Edward Sextus Hutter, and it was through Emily Hutter, his mother, that it came into the possession of C. S. Hutter, who is the present owner. At this time the estate contains 1,000 acres.

Although a private residence and therefore not always open for public inspection, Poplar Forest as seen from the road is worth the trip of twelve miles, its rugged and quaint simplicity apparently unchanged from the time when its illustrious designer fought with pen and sword so valiantly for the freedom of his country.

—KATHLEEN GORDON COSBY,
Historian.

MARRIAGE RECORD EXCHANGE

Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

Early marriages in Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

(As recorded in Justice Docket of Cornelius Brooks—1809-1820. Copied by Maud D. Brooks, Regent, Olean Chapter, D. A. R.)

Armstrong, William, to Sarah Atherton, October 11, 1815.
Ashcraft, William P., of Ischua, to Nancy Dodge, December 28, 1817.
Austin, William, to Sarah Montaunya, January 10, 1810.
Baker, John, to Mary Montaunya, July 8, 1810.
Boardman, Orwel, to Catharine Drurey, February 25, 1818.
Cambell, Joseph, to Sintha Hooker, August 21, 1816.
Carney, Calvin H., to Polly Boardman, July 26, 1818.
Faulkner, Robert, to Sally Abbet, November 13, 1814.
Fuller, Epreham, to Mercy Dunn, June 7, 1810.
Goodhew, Daniel, to Margaret Decker, March 24, 1811.
Harris, Samuel, to Sarah Reed, April 5, 1810.
Haskell, Gideon, to Mary Bickwell, December 11, 1815.
Hicks, Simeon, to Lorandy Murray, November 22, 1812.
Hull, Orrin, to Clarisy Strait, both of County of Allegany, September 1, 1816.
Humphrey, Elijah, to Delana Harris, April 7, 1814.
Kinsbury, Henry L., to Isabel Andrus, September 11, 1810.
Merrill, Simon, to Mary Whipple, February 24, 1819.
Millard, Israel, to Julian Sanderson, March 5, 1815.
Miller, Jason, to Rosiana Crowell, March 5, 1816.
Reed, Ebenezer, to Nancy Freeman, of town of Ischua, January 29, 1818.
Seely, Benjamin J., to Polly Knight, March 17, 1814.
Taylor, Ebenezer N., to Fanny Hull (widow of Lemuel Hull, deceased), both of County of Allegany, August 10, 1813.
Tidd, Lemuel, to Caty Chafey, of town of Angelica, County of Allegany, N. Y., November 4, 1810.
Weeks, Joshua, to Sally Bindzell, November 8, 1818.
Wood, Walter, to Lucy Carny (Kerney), July 20, 1817.

FROM FIRST BOOK OF TOWN RECORDS.

Office of Town Clerk, Middlebury, Vermont. Copied by Miss Jennie L. Wright, Historian Ethan Allen Chapter.

Crane, Jeremiah, to Martha Goodrich, by Elijah Fooks, Esq., September 18, 1788.
Collar, Ebenezer, to Sarah Adams, by Rev. John Barnets, January 31, 1793.
Fooks, Freeman, to Silence Clark, of Cornwall, October 5, 1788.
Fooks, Martin, to Hannah Dean, March 6, 1788.
Goodrich, Amos, to Millicent (daughter of Gideon) Sage, August 2, 1792.
Goodrich, Amos, to Lydia Selleck, June 16, 1806.
Huntley, David, to Lucretia Goodrich, December 4, 1791.
Matthews, Darius, to Abigail Porter, of Tinmouth, November 28, 1790.
Miller, Samuel, to Rebecca Mattocks, of Tinmouth, daughter of Hon. Samuel Mattock, October 7, 1790.
Selleck, Daniel, to Eleanor Goff, December 15, 1794.
Smalley, Benj., to Hannah Story, of Sailsbury, by Elija Claghorn, Esq., December 13, 1792.
Smalley, Imri, to Louise Harts, July 14, 1786.
Tillotson, John, to Ruby Chandler, by Highland Hall, Esq., November 25, 1785.
Wilder, Elias, to Rebecca Bailey, June 3, 1792.

(The accompanying manuscript contains births and deaths in the above and other families.)

An organizing chapter regent in Missouri is making a collection of old Bible records and statements of oldest citizens in her community for a gift to the Historical Research Department.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the Genealogical Editor of this magazine, under whose supervision this department has been placed for the present.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, OF ANTRIM, N. H.

In the magazine for May, 1915, a picture was given of a Memorial Gateway, erected by the Molly Aiken Chapter at Antrim, N. H. This gateway was flanked by two posts of cobblestones and cement, and on each post was erected a tablet. One of them has the inscription, "First burying ground in Town, laid out in 1777," and within the cemetery are the graves of forty Revolutionary patriots whose graves have been located and marked. The graves of eighteen men, known to have died in Antrim, could not be located, and four of Antrim's heroes died in service. These twenty-two names have been inscribed on the opposite tablet, and a short sketch of them is given below. Antrim, like many other New England towns, was intensely patriotic. Every man, but one, marched to war at the alarm of April 19, 1775; and he went the next day with food! The names on the tablet, with all information obtainable, are as follows:

RANDALL ALEXANDER, born 1734, Londonderry, N. H. died in Antrim, 1826. Nothing is known of his wife or children.

GEORGE BEMAIN, the first school-teacher in town, was killed at the Battle of White Plains, N. Y. Oct. 28, 1776, when he was about fifty years of age. Nothing is known of any family.

REUBEN BOUTWELL, born in Reading, Mass. 1760, married Nov. 11, 1779, Olive Bradford of Mount Vernon, N. H. He was buried Mch. 11, 1816.

JOHN BROWN, who died in 1808, married Mary McConihe of Merrimack.

TOBIAS BUTLER, born in Ireland in 1746, married Mary Hogg of New Boston, and died in 1829.

JOHN CASE, born in Middleton, Mass. served seven years and died in 1828.

JAMES DICKEY, born in Londonderry, N. H. married Mary Brown, and had: Adam, born Dec. 18, 1767, who married Mary Simon; Betsey; James; David; and Anna, born after her father's death April 19, 1777, married Elijah Holt. James was posted as sentry in

Sept. 1776 at White Plains, N. Y. and is supposed to have been captured by Indians.

JAMES DUNCAN, born in Londonderry, N. H. in 1746, married Jane Adams of Londonderry, and died in 1825, aged 79 years.

ADAM DUNLAP, born in Windham, N. H. in 1750, married in 1781 Elizabeth Adams of Londonderry and died in 1823, aged 73 years. He had: Sarah, James, Samuel, (1789-1839) who m Betsey D. Brown; Mary; Thomas who married Polly Wallace; James and Jennet.

SAMUEL GREGG, born in Londonderry, N. H. Jan. 16, 1744; married March 1763, Margaret Wallace (or Agnes Smiley.) He died in 1809, aged 69 years, and his wife died a day or two later, aged 66 years. He had: John, b Feb. 23, 1764, married first Rachel Stewart, married second Hannah Hardy; Hugh, born Nov. 22, 1765, married Sarah Holmes; Samuel, born 1767; d. y.; Sarah, born Nov. 11, 1769, married David Steele; Samuel, born Oct. 25, 1772, married first Lucinda Campbell, married second Elizabeth Hopkinson; George, born March 25, 1775, married Sarah Moore; Agnes, twin, d. y.; Anne, born November 14, 1778, married James Gregg; Mary, born Jan. 27, 1782, married Asa Gibbs; Elizabeth, born Dec. 21, 1785, married William Hutchins.

BARACHIAS HOLT, born in Andover, Mass. in 1757, married someone who died Oct. 4, 1821, aged 65 yrs. He died in 1846, aged 89 years.

WILLIAM HOUSTON, born in Bedford, N. H. in 1755, married first Nov. 13, 1781, Betsey Miller; married second Isabel Campbell, and died in 1830, aged 75 years. He had: John, born 1782 married Rachel Love; Thomas, who died unmarried; Katherine, who married Silas Marshall; Polly, who married David Bell; Betsey, who married John Tennant.

JAMES HUTCHINSON came from Amherst in 1774, where he had married in 1771 Sarah Averill. He was wounded at Bunker Hill, and died the next day, June 18, 1775.

ARCHIBALD MCALLISTER, born in Ireland, in 1743, married Maria McKeen, and died in 1825.

JOHN McCLARY, born in Ireland in 1735, died in 1796.

THOMAS McCLARY, son of John, froze to death in 1790.

JAMES MOORE, died in 1788, "well advanced in years." He did not render active service but signed the Test. His wife's name is unknown.

JAMES NESMITH, born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1758, married first Elizabeth Brewster of Francestown, N. H. in 1781; married second Charlotte Walker of Bedford, N. H. and died in 1845, aged 87 years.

ZADOC REED, born in Litchfield, N. H. in 1752, married Lucy McLane of New Boston, and had: Francis who died at sea; Susannah, born 1774, who married Samuel Sawyer;

Sally, born in 1776, who married Samuel Wilson; and Dudley, who married Anna McAllister. Zadoc served seven years in the Revolution, and died in 1827.

JOHN TAYLOR, served from Antrim, and was killed at Ticonderoga, July 8, 1777.

NATHAN TAYLOR moved to Antrim from Amherst, N. H. and signed the Test in Antrim. He died in 1808.

JEREMIAH WIER moved to Antrim from Chelmsford, Mass. He married Esther Kidder and was murdered in 1784 on his way home from New York where he had gone to get the pay for his military service.

(The names of the forty Revolutionary soldiers, whose graves have been marked by the chapter will be given in a later issue.)

Cook, Benjamin, Revolutionary Soldier

September 15, 1828, Benjamin Cook of Monroe Co., Ala., applied for a pension on account of his Revolutionary services, which were as a private under Capt. William McIntosh, and Col. Major John Habersham, from Aug. 19, 1782 until Dec. 10, 1783, when he was discharged at Savannah, Ga. He was also engaged in recapturing three vessels which had been taken by the enemy in the harbor of Savannah. He enlisted from Bullock Co., Ga.

His claim was allowed. In writing the Bureau of Pensions in 1833 he stated that he was then 73 years of age. In 1845 he resided in Union Co., Ark., with his children—names not stated—where he died Feb. 27, 1846.

Through the painstaking work of Mrs. Richard Clough Thompson, then Regent of the Pine Bluff Chapter, D. A. R., this grave was located and a marker, furnished by the U. S. Government, placed thereon. He was buried in the cemetery of old Shady Grove church, seven or eight miles east of El Dorado. While the church has long since been dissolved, the cemetery is still kept up, being near the public highway, and April 10, 1911, the stone was properly mounted, and a picture taken of the spot. The lot had been previously cleaned off, and fenced in with wire netting, and the exact spot located by B. W. Cook, a grand-son of Benjamin, who was present in 1846 at the funeral.

An Old Family Quarrel

(From the *Boston Herald*.)

The Supreme Court of the United States will adjudicate the controversy between Vermont and New Hampshire, rendering for these States a service similar to that which years ago it performed for Alabama and Georgia and for Maryland and West Virginia. One State may not sue another without permission of the nation's highest court. Not long ago the Green Mountain State obtained the requisite right to sue the Granite State over the boundary argument, which has caused many vexing and serious differences between them. New Hampshire says the boundary is at the top of the western bank of the dividing river; Vermont claims it is at the thread of the channel.

Into the strip between these lines a workman fell from a bridge. Did he fall into Vermont or New Hampshire? No one knew. The damage suit was settled out of court, and the boundary issue continued. Mills stand upon the disputed strip, and both States claim the taxes. In 1830 and again in 1913 the States tried to reach an agreement, and the latter failure leads now to this effort to settle the question for good and all.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.

4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes.

6. All Letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

7. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.

8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS

2942. (3) ROWE. Polly Rowe who m Robert Logan was the dau. of Jacob Rowe, Jr. Elizabeth, sister of Polly, m John Harris, son of the founder of Harrisburg, Pa. Polly had six children: Barbara, Sally, Elizabeth who m a Gardner and d in Elmira, N. Y.; Lydia who m a Hoffman and d in Elmira; and two others, whose names are unknown to me. Polly had a brother, Christopher, who m Betsey Look and lived at Bath, N. Y. Jacob, Jr., father of Polly had a sister Fanny, and a sister Anna, who m Andrew Teeple, and possibly others. From the fact that Jacob is called Jr. it is assumed that his father's name was Jacob (although he may have been called Jr. to distinguish him from another man of same name in same locality). *Mrs. Frederick Squires*, Livonia, N. Y.

4036. (3) BABCOCK. There is no record of Rev. service for Ezekiel Babcock that I have been able to find. It is possible that when the record of Revolutionary Soldiers is published which is now being compiled some mention will be made of Ezekiel's name. He was b in Westerly, R. I., June 23, 1716, m Eunice Billings Oct. 26 1740 (dau. of James and Mary (Hewitt) Billings) and they had: Elihu, b 1741, m Elizabeth Jefferies, 1766; Mary, b 1744, m Nathan Hinckley, 1776; David, b 1745, m Mary Hinkley; Martha, m Nathaniel Eels, Jr., Dec. 24, 1772. Nathaniel Eels, Jr., was the son of the Rev. Nathaniel Eels of Stonington, who was Chaplain during the Revolution. He m (1) Mercy Cushing Oct. 18, 1733, and m (2) Mrs. Mary Darrell Oct. 10, 1753, and d June 16, 1786, in the 76th yr. of

his age. *Mrs. E. J. Kling*, 416 West Maple St., Nevada, Mo.

4157. (2) DUSTIN. Through the grandson of Hannah Dustin, John Dustin, I entered the D. A. R. and we have the old Bible with the names and dates back to Hannah Dustin's father and mother. We have also the names of all of Hannah's children, and of the children of John and Sarah (Webster) Dustin's children, and whom most of them married. I will be glad to help anyone desiring to know of this line. *Mrs. Edith Cook Forbes*, Jefferson, Ia.

4172. BASSETT. *Miss Jennie B. Sizer*, who sent in the above query, writes that since sending it she has obtained the date of birth of Charlotte Bassett—July 9, 1790, and the date of her marriage to William Sizer, Jr.—Nov. 23, 1815. She is anxious to obtain the place of birth, and names of parents of either party. Miss Sizer writes also that William Sizer, father of William, Jr., and Fletcher Sizer moved from Middletown, Conn., to Chester, Mass., ab. 1782, and possibly the Vital Records of Chester, Mass., might answer the desired points.

4178. (3) BURROWS. Capt. Hubbard Burrows, Jr., m (1) Priscilla Baldwin, a dau. of Capt. John and Eunice (Spalding) Baldwin by whom he had: Hubbard, who m Mary Dickenson; John B. who m Betsey Haley; Vyiby, who d unm.; and Seth who d.y. from small pox. Capt. Burrows m (2) Sarah Avery, by whom he had: Sarah, b July 2, 1770 who m Caleb Halsey; Elisha, who m Rebecca Turner; Percy, who m Deborah Wightman;

Priscilla (twin to Percy), who m Daniel Morgan; Benjamin, who d. inf.; Solomon; Daniel, who d. y.; and Denison, who m Nancy Burrows. Capt. Burrows was killed at Fort Griswold Sept. 6, 1781. The Eunice Burrows who m Solomon Tift was not the dau. of Capt. Hubbard Burrows. Her father was Amos Burrows who m Elizabeth (or Mary) Rathbun of Colchester, Conn. *Mrs. E. J. Kling*, 416 West Maple St., Nevada, Mo. There is no record of the service of an Amos Burrows in Conn. Men in the Revolution.

4196. (3) BOWEN. I have a copy of the will of Henry Bowen of Frederick Co., Va., in which he mentions his children: Henry, John, and Jacob; a grandson, Rees Hill; and daughters: Priscilla, wife of Wm. Goddes, Mary, wife of Peter Babb, Hannah, wife of Isaac Eaton, Margaret, Jean and Ann. This will was dated 1784. This Rees Hill was an uncle of my grandfather's and the name Rees has been handed down in our family. I have not been able, however, to find at Winchester, Va., the name of Henry Bowen's wife. The Records of Augusta Co., Va., contain many items about the Bowens. *Miss Mary Hill*, 416 East 2nd St., Madison, Ind.

4218. ELLSWORTH. In a library in Chicago last summer I found the following data on the children of Oliver Ellsworth, but unfortunately have lost or failed to note, the authority for the same. It is as follows: Martin Ellsworth m Sophia Wolcott; William (afterwards Gov.) m Emily Webster; Frances Elizabeth m Hon. Joseph Wood; and Delia m Thomas S. Williams. I have been told that Abigail Ellsworth, sister of Oliver m Benjamin Allyn. Can anyone tell me if this is true? *Mrs. Emily A. Greenman*, La Grange, Indiana.

4256. HOLIDAY (HOLLADAY). My mother was dau. of Wm. Holladay and his wife Patsy Lee McKim. He was born in Nicholas Co., Ky., and had several own brothers and some half brothers. Among them were: John, a Baptist minister, Thomas, who at one time owned Blue Lick Springs, both of whom were own brothers, while the half brothers were: Ben Holladay, famous for the "Pony Express" and overland stage to California in early days and Lewis Holladay. There may have been others, but my mother came to Mo. after the death of her parents and lost trace of her father's family. I have been told that this William Holladay was also the son of a William. Could he have been related to the Ben Holiday, Sr., mentioned in Query 4256? *Mrs. Lou Ella Mathews*, 724 East 7th St., Pueblo, Colorado.

4259. PENDLETON. *Mrs. Eleanor F. Gibson*, Registrar Mary Ball Washington Chapter D. A. R., Sheldon, Ia., adds additional information in regard to the Pendleton Family, taken

from Historic Shepherdstown, pub. 1910 by Mrs. Dandridge: Captain Nathaniel Pendleton joined Capt. Hugh Stephenson's co. of riflemen from Shepherdstown and its vicinity in 1775 as a private. He was an intimate friend of Henry Bedinger who frequently mentions him in his Journal of the Campaign. Jan. 1, 1776, he wrote: "Nat Pendleton returned from on board a privateer." In 1776 he enlisted as First Lieut. in Capt. Gabriel Long's riflemen, which was sixth of the eight companies of riflemen raised in Md. and Va. for the Rifle Regiment. At the Battle around Fort Washington Lieut. Pendleton was taken prisoner and with the other officers was quartered first in New York City and later on Long Island where most of them remained until 1780 when they were exchanged. After his exchange Lieut. Pendleton was a captain in Col. Rawling's regiment. After the Rev. he removed to New York where he practiced law. Some of his descendants lived in Cincinnati. Mr. Edmund Pendleton, a great grandson, lives in Md. Col. Philip Pendleton, son of the above Nathaniel, was Col. of Berkeley Co. Militia.

4313. (2) JACKMAN. Coffin's History of Boscawen and Webster, N. H., states that Richard Jackman moved to Tamworth, Maine, in 1771, where he was one of the first four settlers of the town, and refers to the history of Tamworth for further information. Two children's names are given: Richard, b Aug. 6, 1764; and Henry, b June 23, 1766. *Mrs. Caroline F. Jackman Kimball*, 507 West Locust Street, Bloomington, Ill.

4323. GORTON-BOWDISH. Joseph Gorton and his wife, Mary Barton, had three children: Hezekiah (q.v.), David, b Nov. 24, 1768, m Alice Whitford and Mary, b Mch. 4, 1770, m Levi or Sevin Kinnecut. Hezekiah was b Nov. 21, 1763, at Warwick, R. I., and m Mrs. Asa Potter, nee Bowditch, given name not known, at Voluntown, Conn., Sept. 12, 1781. She was b July 25, 1762. Hezekiah was a Baptist minister and was settled over a parish at Broadalbin, N. Y., for twenty years. Joseph Gorton, father of Hezekiah, served in Col. Waterman's reg't of R. I. Militia from Nov. 21, 1776, to Jan. 9, 1777. Mary Barton, his wife, died Mch. 4, 1772. She was m Nov. 20, 1762, at Warren, R. I., and was the sister of Gen. Wm. Barton, who captured Gen. Prescott at Newport in the Rev. War. They were the ch. of Benjamin and Mary (Haile) Barton. The above is taken from "Samuel Gorton, His Life and Times." *Mrs. Earl McDowell*, Crawford, Nebraska.

4341. LEWIS. Henry Lewis of Culpeper Co., Va., m Ann Buford. She was the sister of Col. Abraham Buford, and dau. of John and Judith Buford. Henry was a pensioner, and his record can be found in the Pension

Office, Washington, D. C. *Miss Sallie L. Yewell*, 1326 Market St., Jacksonville, Florida.

4342. **ENGLE (ANGLE)**. There was a Reunion last summer at Welsh Run near the Maryland line of the descendants of Heinrich Angle or Engel or Engle, who emigrated from Holland and is supposed to be the ancestor of the Engles in America. He settled near Clearspring, Md., and had a son Daniel who had: John, Jacob, Daniel, David, Mary who m a Brewer; a dau. who m a Stahl; and a dau. who m a Myers. Jacob had a son Jacob who m (1) a Martin; and m (2) Eleanor (Bowles) Martin. *Mrs. C. F. Fendrick*, Mercersburg, Penna.

4387. **COLLIER**. In a little booklet issued to descendants of the Collier family called "Some Old Letters," is a short sketch of the Collier family in America as follows: James Collier, b County Donegal, Ireland, in 1705, came to America in 1728 or 9; and m Susannah Dougan Dec. 28, 1731; and located on a farm near Harrisburg, Pa. He was a weaver by trade but a farmer by occupation. To them were born six children, as follows:

John, b Dec. 14, 1732. His wife's name was Margaret, b 1754, but her family name is not now known.

John removed to Randolph Co., N. C., in 1772. The war broke out and he ardently espoused the cause of the Revolution. He was given command of the militia of his county and held a Colonel's commission. His letters tell his experiences.

Thomas, b April 7, 1733. He was killed by the Indians while on an expedition to bury the dead who had been massacred up the Susquehanna river.

Elenor, b Dec. 11, 1739, m Thomas Murry; and they were the ancestors of the Murry family which migrated to Greenfield, Ohio, in 1812.

Mary, b May 14, 1742, m Thomas Johnson, and they removed to "Tygar river," South Carolina, before the Rev. War, in which the family was closely identified, and saw service on the Colonial side.

Susannah, b Sept. 17, 1749, m Samuel Rutherford. This was the beginning of that close union between the two families which has continued for 130 years.

James, b April 20th and May 1, 1742. The reason why he had two birthdays was the re-forming of the calendar in 1752 in which April 20, became May 1st. He m Martha Rutherford April 23, 1787 and they came to Ohio in 1814, locating on a farm just east of Greenfield, where they reared their family. The farm has never been sold. He served with honor throughout the Rev. War, and was presented by General Lafayette with a sword, which was carried by Capt. Crawford during the Civil War.

All of this Collier family of children saw service in the Revolutionary War in some capacity. John Collier at one time owned twenty thousand acres of land in North Carolina. He was driven off his land by the Tories and in some way not generally understood by the descendants he lost most of it after the war. His letters show that the Government took two thousand acres at two different times and sold it without his permission. He became discouraged and in time sold what little he had left and it is believed he went into Kentucky. If further information is desired by F. C. R. it may be had by writing to John T. Collier, Greenfield, Ohio. *Dr. Carrie Butler Collier*, 113 West Main Street, Clarinda, Iowa.

4404. (3) **BUCK**. There was a Thomas Buck at Hebron, who had the following sons born there, according to the Vital Records of Hebron, Conn.: Samuel, b May 21, 1750; John, b Apr. 13, 1752; Daniel, b Nov. 9, 1753, "of Thomas Buck, Jr., and wife Jane"; Enoch, b Mch. 15, 1759; David, b May 3, 1761. *Mrs. Elisha Edgerton Rogers*, 99 Division St., Norwich, Conn. A letter has also been received from a descendant of Major Daniel Buck, who was born in 1737 in New Milford, Conn., who states that Daniel was the son of Enoch and grandson of Ezekiel Buck. Major Daniel had a son, Ichabod, through whom is descended Nat. No. 53195. *Mrs. H. C. Carter*, 429 North 21st St., St. Joseph, Mo., who very kindly offers to help anyone she can from her ancestral record.

4409. **SMITH**. James Smith, a Baptist preacher served as Ensign under Capt. Richard Champ, Lieut. Vincent Markham, Powhatan Co., Va. See McAllister's Va. Militia in the Revolution, Sec. 274, where in the same section are also George and George Stovall Smith. This is no doubt the record you seek, although it is a Baptist, not a Methodist minister's service. *Mrs. Robert Ferris*, Laddonia, Mo. To this information can be added also some valuable information of the family of James Smith, sent by *Mrs. Effie B. Kelley*, 944 West Grace St., Richmond, Va., as follows: George Smith Sen. lived in Blue Ridge, the adjoining county to Powhatan Co., where his son Thomas settled.

Thomas m (1) Miss Rapin, by whom he had two children: George Rapin (whose descendant, Gen. George Rapin Smith of Ky and Mo. d in 1879) and Judith, who m Mr. Guerrant (q.v.). Thomas m (2) Miss Stovall by whom he also had two children: George Stovall (who moved from Va. to Ky. in 1780, settled in Jessamine Co., Ky., and became the father of John Steed Smith, M.C., who was b 1792, and d 1854) and Elizabeth who m

Philip Gatch. Thomas m (3) Mrs. Guerrant, whose maiden name was Margaret Triabue. By her first husband she had a son who served with Washington at Valley Forge and later m Judith, dau. of Thomas by his first wife. Thomas had one child at least by this third wife: James, who later became a minister. He was b Sept. 17, 1757, d July 28, 1800, m Mch. 17, 1779, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Sarah (Watkins) Porter. In 1785 he visited Ky., and in 1798 settled in the Territory Northwest Ohio. He d in Middletown, and his widow d in 1825, leaving nine children: Sarah, who m Ichabod Halsey; Thomas, John W.; Elizabeth who m Burwell Goode; Madeline who m Robert Sale; Martha who m W. O'Neal; Judith who m Hiram Brown; Cynthia who was b 1796 and d 1818; George and James.

4409. (3) SHINN. George Shinn was born in Hanover twp., Burlington Co., N. J., and was the fifth child of Francis and Elizabeth Shinn. He was m in 1761 in Hanover twp. to Rachel Wright. According to the Shinn Genealogy, "the Revolution was at hand and its principles shook the faith of the sterling young Quaker. In 1781 he joined the company of Lieut. John Swearingen's Frontier Rangers and thus gave his sanction to military opposition to tyranny. Whether he was killed in service or died from the effects thereof may never be known, but on the 23rd of Aug., 1782, he passed away. *Mr. James F. Shinn*, Norwood, N. C.

4415. WILSON-MERRILL. Ruth Merrill who m Jesse Wilson was the dau. of Joseph Merrill, b 1709 in Haverhill, Mass., and his wife, Ruth Corliss. She was born in 1743 and m Jesse Wilson, a Rev. Soldier of Pelham, N. H. Jesse Wilson was a Captain in Col. Moses Nichols' reg't of N. H. Militia in Gen. Stark's Brigade from July 18 to Sept. 27, 1777. (See N. H. Rev. Rolls Vol. 2: pp. 196, 228-9.) *Mrs. George F. Gilkey*, 199 Church St., Oshkosh, Wis.

4415. (2) PEARSON. Capt. Joseph Pearson was b Boscawen, N. H., Mch. 17, 1755, m Hannah Atkinson (July 15, 1760-Oct. 7, 1839). She was first cousin of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy, in the war for Independence. This information is taken from the Atkinson Genealogy written by Charles Carleton Coffin, in the History of Boscawen and Webster, 1733-1878, as compiled by S. B. Elliot. *Mrs. William Walton*, 948 North Church St., Rockford, Ill. The same information is kindly furnished by *Mrs. C. F. Kimball*, 507 West Locust St., Bloomington, Ill., who adds that the history of Boscawen and Webster was compiled from the town records and is supposedly correct. She also adds that the Wakefield Genealogy, compiled by Homer Wakefield, and privately

printed in Bloomington, Ill., in 1897, states that Joseph Pearson married Hannah Johnson in 1778, at Haverhill, N. H. The same service, in Capt. Peter Kimball's co. at Ticonderoga and at Bennington is given for Joseph Pearson in both books. The Gen. Ed. would add that there may have been two men living in N. H. during the Rev. as there were two householders of that name in 1790. One of them lived in Haverhill, and the other in Meredith, Strafford Co., N. H.

4420. TALLMADGE. Elisha Tallmadge, son of James (b 1716) and Martha (Roberts) Tallmadge was b Oct. 18, 1750, in Stanford, N. Y., and d at Erie, Pa., Jan. 2, 1814. He m Maria Breazea and had: Polly, b 1771, d.y.; James, b Dec. 22, 1773; Elizabeth, b Nov. 22, 1777, m Mr. Clements and d 1824; Elisha was a descendant of Thomas Tallmadge who emigrated to this country in 1631. The authority for the above statement is the Tallmadge Genealogy. *Miss Ruth Galpin*, Berlin, Conn.

4426. (2) HART. According to "Stephen Hart and His Descendants," Benjamin Hart (eldest son of Timothy Hart of Wallingford, Conn., and his wife, Phebe Fenn) was b Mch. 5, 1752, at Wallingford and m there Dec. 15, 1775, Hannah Curtiss who was b 1754. They removed from Wallingford to Litchfield soon after the Rev. He was one of the non-commissioned officers who wintered at Valley Forge and was present at the delivery of Washington's Farewell Address to the Army. He took his first deed of land in Litchfield, Feb. 22, 1786. His wife d at Litchfield April 2, 1833, aged 79 yrs. and he d Jan. 30, 1831. They were buried on Litchfield Hill. Their ch. were: Lois, b Oct. 4, 1775, m Herman Bartholomew; Hannah, b Mch. 8, 1775, m Timothy Stone; Benjamin, b 1779, d unm.; Phoebe and Lucy, twins, b Aug. 28, 1784; Phoebe m White-Webster and Lucy m Eliakim Curtiss; Jonathan, b Aug. 11, 1786, went to Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; Isaac, b Apr. 1, 1788, m Hannah Butler; Merab m Abner Stone; Ann, who m Roswell Knapp, of Ohio and Lydia, b Sept. 3, 1794, m Mr. Huntley of Ohio. *Mrs. W. C. Moore*, 70 Auburn Ave., Columbus, Ohio. The same information is kindly furnished by *Mrs. Wm. D. Claroye*, 466 Ferry St., Winnipeg, Canada, who adds that Benjamin married in Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1810, Anne Webster and d May 25, 1845, aged 59 yrs. His wife d Mch. 6, 1872, aged 80 yrs.

4433. DRAPER-YOUNG. John Young is said to have had brothers Robert, Thomas and Francis, all of whom went from Va. to Kentucky soon after the Revolution. Robert's dau. Margaret m Littleton Cook. Robert, himself, m Judith Heath Tibbs, dau. of Capt. William Tibbs. *Miss Margaret L. Duvall*, 518

North 2nd St., Clinton, Mo. To this information the Gen. Ed. would add that there is a genealogical chart in the Congressional Library of the family of Michael Cadet Young of Brunswick Co., Va., compiled by Calvin Duvall Cowles; and that two men by name of John Young, one living in Pocahontas Co., Va., in 1835, and the other in Kanawha Co., Va., in 1835 received pensions for their services during the Revolution. As the Gen. Ed. has been criticized for using the term "Virginia" in describing that portion of the country which is now West Va. she would state that she does so advisedly and not through ignorance. In 1835 there was no West Virginia, but both counties were part of the state of Virginia.

4439. HART. Major Jonathan Hart m in 1777 Abigail Riley. They had one son, Alces Evelin, who m Charlotte Overton but had no children. *Miss Ruth Galpin*, Berlin, Conn. The same information is kindly furnished by *Miss Alice C. Truby*, Painesville, Ohio, who gives as her authority the "Journal of Capt. Jonathan Heart, U. S. A., on his March with his company from Conn. to Fort Pitt, Sept. 7-Oct. 12, 1785," as edited by that reliable historian of the West, Consul Willshire Butterfield. She also adds that Abigail (Riley) Hart or Heart, m (2) Aug. 3, 1797, the Rev. Cyprian Strong of Chatham, Conn.

4469. (2) WADE. In the Census of 1790 for N. H. there is only one man by name of Wade mentioned in the index. His name was Edward Wade, and he was a resident of Gilmanton, Strafford Co., and had beside himself in his family: two males under 16 yrs. and five females. Many of the early settlers of Gilmanton emigrated from Exeter and Hampton; and in Rev. Rolls, of N. H., Vol. 2, p. 442, Edward Wade's name appears as a soldier in Col. Nathan Hale's regiment, sick on leave. He is described as 23 years of age, a resident of Exeter, N. H., six ft. tall, dark complexion and hair and brown eyes. He left the regiment at Albany, was a member of the Second Battalion of N. H. troops. This list of absentees was made while Nathan Hale was a prisoner in N. Y. *Gen. Ed.*

4476. THORNTON. According to the Thornton Genealogy James Thornton b ab. 1747, moved to N. Y. in 1753, and served in Capt. David Campbell's Co. from Schenectady, N. Y., May 12, 1767, and also in the Second Albany Co. (N. Y.) regiment of Militia during the Revolution. He m Antje Schermerhorn and according to Pearsons' Genealogies of the First Settlers of Schenectady had: Mary, b Sept. 9, 1785; William, b Feb. 17, 1793; and Margarieta, b April 14, 1795. No mention is made of a son James, b 1790. *Gen. Ed.*

QUERIES

4478. COOPER. Was Penelope Cooper of Cooperstown, N. Y., b between 1800 and 1815, related to James Fenimore Cooper? Were his ancestors in the Revolution?—*L. V. S.*

4479. BENNETT. Whom did Josiah Bennett of Foster or Scituate, R. I., marry? When did he die and what service did he render in the Revolution?—*F. J. D.*

4480. BLACKWELL-CHANMORE-JETT. Armistead Blackwell m Dicey Chanmore and d in Madison Co., Ky. in 1794. They had three children, William, m Tabitha Woodruff; Nancy; Randolph, d 1858, m Frances Jett Nov. 16, 1802. Would like information of the Rev. services of Armistead Blackwell, who was from Va. or S. C., and of the father of Dicey Chanmore. Who was the father of Frances Jett? All the above d in Madison Co., Ky.

(2) COURTNEY-ESTES. John Courtney, a Rev. soldier, m (2) Lucinda Martin (both from Penna.) and their son Archibald Clinton Courtney, b May 1, 1815, in Garrard Co., Ky., m Jan. 20, 1842 in Clay Co., Mo. Ely Ann Estes (Dec. 11, 1826-Jan. 11, 1899), daughter of Henry H. Estes, (May 11, 1788-1868) who came to Madison Co., Ky. in 1792, and m 1814 Lucinda Corum. Would like proof

of John Courtney's services, also of those of Henry H. Estes.

(3) YELDELL-ATKINS-BARNETT. Robert Yeldell and his wife Phoebe; Francis and Jane (Yeldell) Atkins, and their son Robert, (June, 1772-May 2, 1816) who m Sept. 19, 1793 Jane Barnett, (July 28, 1776-Dec. 12, 1853) are all supposed to have been from Va., later from Abbeville District, S. C. Would like Rev. services of Robert Yeldell, Francis Atkins, and the name of the father of Jane Barnett, or anything concerning any of the above.

(4) OLDHAM-SIMPSON. Jesse Oldham came to Ky. in 1775 with Daniel Boone, and was present when he was attacked by Indians, March 25, 1775. He d in Madison Co., Ky., 1814. Tradition has it that he returned to N. C. and with his son Richard enlisted in the Rev. Army from N. C. Would like proof of this. He d before pensions were granted. I have proved on his son Richard. Who was the father of Jesse Oldham's wife, Elizabeth Simpson? Her mother was Martha Simpson, who d in Caswell Co., N. C., 1798.—*G. W. C.*

4481. MINOT. Melinda Minot, daughter of Samuel and Martha Minot, was b in Putney, Vt. April 28, 1792. Has she a Rev. ancestor? There is a "Genealogical Record of the Minot

Family in America," in the Library of Congress, which contains this statement: "Samuel Minot, born 1714, who served in Captain Abijah Moor's Company in Lexington Alarm and died in Putney, Vt. had two sons, and a daughter who married Jan. 7, 1768, Luke Richardson." The above Samuel was too old to be Melinda's father, but one of the two sons might have been.

(2) RUSSELL. How many David Russells in the Revolution? Are there any D. A. R.'s on their records? Our ancestor is buried in Shoreham, Vt. where he appeared in 1783, and his tombstone says he fought in the French and Rev. Wars.

(3) SMITH. Who was John Smith who lived next door to David Russell in Shoreham, Vt. and in 1790 had two sons over 16, four sons under 16 and 6 females?—*S. W. A.*

4482. HOLLOWAY-HUDSON-TILLER. I would like to know the marriage date of John Holloway of England and his second wife, Elizabeth Hudson of Culpeper Co., Va., and of George Holloway and his wife Frances Tiller of Culpeper, Va. Any other gen. data would be appreciated.

(2) WEST. Who were the parents of John M. West (Feb. 8, 1808-Aug. 19, 1834), who m Feb. 9, 1826, Nancy Dehart Victor (Oct. 14, 1811-Jan. 24, 1835)? Any data concerning this family desired.—*W. M.*

4483. Who were the carriers of the despatches to Washington about the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga?—*H. M.*

4484. CLARK-THAYER. Ancestry and date of marriage desired of Benjamin and Susanna (Thayer) Clark of North Bridgewater, Mass., whose children were David, Benjamin, Cornelius, b Nov. 27, 1798; Lyman, Dolly, George, b April 5, 1804; Albert and Susanna. Is there a Rev. connection?

(2) BARNABY-EVANS. Ambrose Barnaby, b April 10, 1785 m Ruth Evans, b July 30, 1787 and lived at Taunton, Mass. Their daughter Ellen Evans Barnaby b Dec. 11, 1811, m George Clark June 14, 1830. Would like to know the ancestors and date of marriage of Ambrose and Ruth, also if there is a Rev. connection.—*A. B. C.*

4485. BAILEY. Would like all gen. data and Rev. service of Dr. Nathaniel Bailey, probably of N. Y., who was a surgeon in the Revolution.—*K. M.*

4486. HAMPTON. Wanted, ancestry and names of wife and children of Col. Andrew Hampton of Rutherford Co., N. C.

(2) RODGERS. Wanted, ancestry with Rev. data of James Rodgers, (1773, Va.-1842, Tenn.), m 1811 (2) Margaret Campbell in Tenn. Either his first wife or his mother was originally a Miss Roane, I think. He was a surveyor in Va. in early days, afterwards practiced law in Tenn., and was related to

Commodore Rodgers of the War of 1812.—*A. R.*

4487. OVERTON-MORRIS-GARLAND. Information wanted of the parents and Rev. record of Col. Richard Morris, whose wife, sister of Sally Overton who m Capt. John Syme of Va., had two other sisters who married. All were natives of Va. Col. Morris had a daughter, Elizabeth, who m Thomas Garland of Goochland Co., Va. and a son, Richard Morris of Louisa Co., Va. Col. Morris moved to Ky., where he d, and is buried in the Cave Hill Cemetery of Louisville, Ky. Who was Thomas Garland? Is there Rev. service? His sons were Richard, moved to Henderson, Ky.; Thomas, lived in Va.; James m and left issue; Edward, who went to Louisville, Ky. and m Helen Kenaway Cochrane.—*G. G. R.*

4488. ANDREWS-SMITH. All gen. data desired of Francis Andrews, his wife Ann Smith, and her father Giles Smith, a farmer who lived near Branford, Conn.—*W. E. B.*

4489. SHORT. Did Isaac Short of Halifax Co. Va. serve in the Revolution?

(2) ADKINSON (ATKISSON.) John Adkinson or Atkisson of Va., a preacher, went to Tenn. at one time but returned to Va. His nephew Eli Whitney lived for some years in Georgia. Did John serve in the Rev. from any one of these states?—*A. B. R.*

(3) BLAIR. Is there a Genealogy of the Blair Family?—*A. B. R.*

4490. MUSGROVE. Arphaxad Musgrove, b in Loudoun Co. Va. 1801 and m Frances Collins, daughter of Elijah Collins, was the son of Gilbert (b Feb. 1769) and—(Ludwell or Grigsby) Musgrove, and brother of Ludwell Musgrove. He had two maternal uncles who served in the Rev. at the ages of fifteen and seventeen. It is thought that his mother's maiden name was Simpson, and that she had a daughter who married a Mr. Owens in Ky. by a former marriage. Gilbert Musgrove's father was named William, as was the custom for the eldest son in the Musgrove family, which emigrated from Va. to Ky. and from Ky. to Mo. about 1838-39. We wish to correspond with anyone who can assist us in tracing this Musgrove line.

(2) PEARSON-COOPER. John Blair Pearson (June 16, 1787-April 26, 1865), who enlisted from Va. in the War of 1812, m Jane Cooper, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Cooper, whose other children were George, Jacob, John, Katharine, Mary, Margaret, Sarah Jane, Susan. Jacob Cooper enlisted from Va. and served through the Rev. The father of John Blair Pearson was John, George or Allen Pearson, of Scottish descent, in the service five years as drum major. He m Margaret Donahue and had Allen, Elizabeth, John, Blair, George. He was killed by a horse after the war. We would like to correspond with

anyone who can assist us in tracing Revolutionary descent in the above lines.—*E. S. D.*

4491. CARTER. Can any of the Carters of Va. tell me about the father of James Anderson Carter who lived near Charleston, W. Va. in the early 19th century?—*G. P. O.*

4492. KINNEY. Who were the husbands of Sarah, daughter of Ezra (Sept. 20, 1727-Feb. 8, 1795) and Sarah (Denison) Kinney, (Aug. 24, 1748-Sept. 7, 1833)? They had ten children; Sarah was sixth.—*M. H. W.*

4493. MILLER. My grandfather, George Miller, b Aug. 8, 1789 in Conn., perhaps at Middletown, came to Hartland, Vt. with his father in 1795. He was the son of a second marriage. Who were his parents, were there other children, and did his father serve in the Revolution?—*M. J. M.*

4494. WEBB-JAMES-BOONE. A Frances Webb, who was, I think, a niece of Daniel Boone, lived in Franklin Co. N. C. and Feb. 20, 1794 m Philip Henry James, (son of Joseph James), (Culpeper Co. Va. Nov. 11, 1764, and d Nov. 10, 1811). He ran away from home at fifteen and enlisted in the Rev. army, which regiment? Who were the parents of Frances Webb, and is there Rev. service? Names of the parents of Daniel Boone also desired, and anything further of the James family of Culpeper Co. Va. They were connected in some way with William Henry Harrison. Philip Henry James emigrated to Ky. in 1803 with his wife and three sons, William, in the War of 1812; Thomas; Burton Allen.—*R. C. E.*

4495. DANFORTH. Wanted, names of parents of these children, with all gen. data and official proof of Rev. service, if any; Dwight Danforth, b 1813; James, b Vt. (perhaps Poultney), 1815, whose only daughter wishes this record; Charles, Henry, Marcia Ann, m Mr. De Forest and lived in Brooklyn, N. Y.

(2) BREED-WHITCOMB. I believe the Rev. records of both Nathaniel Breed, b Lynn, Mass. July 22, 1727-8, and his son Nathaniel Breed b Eastham, Mass. June 4, 1753, birth recorded at Sudbury, have been used to enter the D. A. R., but why was not the record of the father of Elizabeth (Whitcomb) Breed also used, or am I mistaken in thinking that Elizabeth, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Carter) Whitcomb, b Jaffrey, N. H. March 8, 1776, was the same Elizabeth who m Nathaniel Breed Nov. 3, 1792? Ephraim Whitcomb of Jaffrey is several times mentioned in Rev. records, but I cannot find his name in the Lineage Books. It is the same with the wife of Nathaniel Breed of 1727-8, she is given as Ann Knowles, but no date of marriage. She was b 1733; was she not daughter of Thomas (Edward) Knowles b Eastham 1702?—*L. M. P.*

4496. SELLECK-ROCKWELL. Isaac Selleck (1762-1828) m 1788, Betty Rockwell (1769-1820). Wanted, the parents of Isaac Selleck and Betty Rockwell, and information regarding Rev. service in each line. They lived probably in Norwalk, Conn.

(2) MOREHOUSE. David Morehouse of Norwalk or Weston, Fairfield Co., Conn. m 1761, Sarah Hanford. Wanted, his birth and death. His oldest son Samuel, born 1762, was in the Revolution. There were several men named David Morehouse of about the same age, living in the same vicinity. David who married Thankful Couch was in the Revolution. Was David who married Sarah Hanford?

(3) THORP. Polly Morehouse (1787-1867) youngest daughter of David m 1803 Eli Thorp (1782-1852). Who were the parents of Eli Thorp and did his father serve in the Revolution?—*L. H. C.*

4497. HASKELL-FISHER. Wanted, maiden name and names of parents of Mrs. Lydia Haskell of Bellingham, Mass. who m in 1773 Samuel Fisher, son of Samuel and Ruth (Wight) Fisher of Medway, Mass. and d Apr. 23, 1782 in Medway. Has there been a Haskell Genealogy published?—*M. H. K.*

4498. APPLGATE. Wanted all genealogical data of William Applegate, a Rev. soldier of Burlington Co., N. J.—*F. B. P.*

4499. TOWNSEND. Elihu Townsend was b in 1766. His eldest son John was b Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1793. Wanted, names of parents of Elihu and Rev. service, if any, of father. Also names and dates of birth, marriage and death of brothers and sisters of Elihu.

(2) SMITH. Ebenezer Smith, (1734-1824) m. Remember Ellis, was a Baptist minister and preached for 70 yrs. His children were, Irene, Preserved, Jemina, Rhoda, Ebenezer, Obad, and Richard. Wanted Rev. service, if any, of Ebenezer Smith, the father.

(3) MORGAN. Chauncey Morgan, b between 1790 and 1795 is said to have belonged to the same family from which J. Pierpont Morgan is descended. His people lived in Vt. near Lake Champlain and from there moved to Oxford Co., Ont. Here he m Sylvia Burdich. Their children were, George, James, Wm. Electa, Sarah, Jane, Milton, Edward and Adeline. Have heard that one of Chauncey's brothers was named Amos. Wanted, the names with dates of the parents and grandparents of Chauncey Morgan and Rev. service, if any, on this line.

(4) GARDNER-LATHROP. John Gardner, a Rev. soldier m in 1780 in Bozrah, Conn. Phoebe Lathrop who was b in Bozrah in 1762. Wanted, name, dates of birth and death and Rev. service, if any, of his father.

(5) EOFF. Cornelius Eoff was in the Continental Militia of N. J. during the Rev.

Would like to know the date of his death and the names of his wife and children. One son, Garrett, served in the War of 1812. Can anyone give names of grandchildren of Cornelius Eoff? Jacob Eoff, b 1793 in N. Y. was either a son or grandson. If grandson, who was his father?

(6) FOLSOM. Asa Folsom, b ab 1800 was said to have been a brother of Mrs Grover Cleveland's father. Would like to know his ancestry and whether or not there was Rev. service in his line and if so what the service was.

(7) UTLEY. Timothy Utley, b Conn. 1797, m Mary Loree of Pontiac, Mich. His sister, Eliza Utley m James Whitaker b R. I. 1800. Wish ancestry of Timothy Utley and James Whitaker and Rev. records, if any, in these lines.

(8) WINSLOW-HAIT. Joseph Winslow, b Vt. 1788, m Polly Hait in 1827. One son was named Wesley and another Wm. Wanted, names of parents with dates of birth, marriage and death and Rev. service, if any, of father. Also, names of any other children and brothers and sisters of Joseph.

(9) COOLEY. Col. Benjamin Cooley, son of Benjamin and Mary Cooley was b Greenwich, Mass. Apr. 30, 1747 and d Pittsford, Vt. Feb. 27, 1810. He was with Ethan Allen at the siege of Ticonderoga. Would like to know what Rev. service the father, Benjamin, rendered and also Mary Cooley's maiden name and the names of her parents.

(10) MIDDLEDITCH. Pulaski Middleditch, b Boston, Erie Co., N. Y. Feb. 1, 1826, went to Mich. in 1846. His father was Zeramba Middleditch. Would like to know the names of Zeramba's wife, parents and grandparents, with all dates and places of birth, marriage and death and Rev. service, if any, on this line.

(11) HAMLIN. Ziba Hamlin came to America from Scotland with his parents prior to the Rev. His father served in the Rev. and Ziba in the War of 1812. In 1820 Ziba was living in Oneida Co., N. Y. where his son, David Hamlin was born. Wish to know when the family came to America, names of parents with dates, and Rev. service of the father.

(12) PECK-BULLOCH. Lemuel Judson Peck was b in the Catskill Mts., N. Y., July 30, 1804, and m Keziah Bulloch, dau. of Ephraim Bulloch and Eunice Hunt. Lemuel was the son of Asa Peck and Mary Lull. Wish to know names of parents and all dates and any Rev. service on this line.

4500. CHAMBERS-KYLE. Wanted, names

and all gen. data of the parents of Catherine Chambers, b 1752, m 1773 Joseph Kyle of Lancaster Co., Pa. and d Ohio Feb. 3, 1826. Did her father have Rev. service?—G. K. W.

4501. EDMONSTON-BEALL. Wanted, all gen. data on the line of Archibald. Did he have a dau. Marjory who m Thomas Constant in 1796 in Ky.? This Edmonston family came originally from Scotland and settled in Prince Geo. Co., Md. Does Archibald belong to that branch of the Edmonston family who owned the grounds occupied by the Navy Yards which was leased to the Government for 99 yrs.?—J. B. D.

4502. PARK. Ancestry desired of Thomas Park, b Uxbridge, Mass. 1765, d S. C. in 1844. Was there Rev. service on this line? Was he related to Wm. Parks who d in 1750, editor of the Va. Gazette? His dau. Eleanor m a Shelton of Hanover Co., Va. and her grand-dau. m Patrick Henry.

Was Thomas Park a descendant of Calvin Park, b in 1744 probably in Mass. or Conn.? One son was Edwards Amasa Park, b in R. I. in 1808. Dr. Roswell Park, b Pomfret, Conn. early in the 19th Century was also of this lineage.

(2) BROUGHTON-WILKINS. Who were the parents of Sarah Broughton of Savannah, Ga. who m John Wilkins who lived near Port Royal, S. C. sometime before the Rev.? Was her father a Rev. soldier?—P. J.

4503. GALPIN-WHEELER. Official proof desired of the Rev. service of Samuel Galpin, son of Samuel of Woodbury, Conn. who according to Cothren's Hist. of Ancient Woodbury, Vol. I, p 544, was b Jan. 8, 1738, m Abiah Wheeler and d Aug. 15, 1801.—R. G.

4504. BENTON-FOWLER-STONE. Was the Elizabeth Benton Chapter named after the Benton who m a Fowler? We also have Stone in that line.—O. M. S.

4505. JONES-RIDLEY-SNIGGERS-PARKE-BLANCHARD. Did either Francis Jones who m Betsy Ridley in Eastern, Va., or his son Nathaniel Jones who m Anna Sniggers of Sniggers Ferry, Va., have Rev. service? The children of Francis and Betsy (Ridley) Jones were: Nathaniel, Tignal, John, Matthew, Britton, Frank, a dau. who m Capt. Brown, another dau. who m Col. McCullers (a Colonel in the Rev.), and a third dau. who m Capt. Wilson. Was this Frank or Francis Jones a Col. in the Rev. and was his wife Mary (Parke) Allen, widow of Wm. Allen of N. C.? There was an Evan Jones who went to N. C. previous to 1775. He had a son Nathaniel Jones, b Jan. 1747, d 1815. This Nathaniel m Millicent Blanchard. They had a dau. b in 1785. Was this Nathaniel a Rev. soldier?—C. J. E. P.

Correction.

In Answers to Queries in the April issue of the magazine, 4253 (2) WHALEY, the name Leland Whaley was unfortunately printed Leonard. There was no one by name of Leonard Whaley. The name should be Leland.—Gen. Ed.

Book Reviews

As a large number of books have been presented to the Library within the last few weeks they have been divided into groups, those pertaining principally to families of the Northern states, and those pertaining to families of the Southern states. In this issue we will consider the former. The first is a book entitled HUGH PETER, Preacher, Patriot, Philanthropist. Fourth Pastor of the First Church in Salem, Massachusetts, A Mosaic put together by Eleanor Bradley Peters (Mrs. Edward McClure Peters) and privately printed in New York in 1902. Price \$1.25.

This is a reprint on fine hand-made paper from Volume XXXVIII of the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, and is a sketch, in the language of those who lived contemporaneously with Hugh Peter, of a man who although he lived only six years in this country left a lasting stamp of his own work and life upon New England. That he was hated by some of his associates is no doubt true, but the cause seems to lie in the fact that he was in spirit of this day and generation, and not of his own. The account of his ancestry as told by himself, of his settling in New England in 1635, of his return to England in behalf of the Colonists, and finally of his execution by the servants of Charles II, are all graphically and concisely set forth.

The second is by the same compiler, Eleanor Bradley Peters (Mrs. Edward McClure Peters), and like its predecessor, is published in New York, Knickerbocker Press, in 1913. It is entitled PETERS of NEW ENGLAND, A Genealogy and Family History. Price \$7.50.

Credit is given in no unstinted fashion to Edmond Frank Peters who began the work of compiling this genealogy, and continued in it until his death in 1893. He was a descendant of the Tory Colonel, Colonel John Peters of the Queen's Loyal Rangers, who served under Burgoyne, and died in London, England.

This work of four hundred odd pages deals with the descendants of Andrew Peeters, who died in Andover, Mass., in 1713, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and his wife, Mercy, daughter of William Beamsley, and widow of Michael Wilbourn.

The descendants are divided into five large groups according to the state in which they settled—Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Ohio, the latter being an offshoot from Connecticut. The Tory Colonel was a member of the Connecticut branch, and his autobiography is by no means the least interesting part of the work. All the descendants of Andrew Peeters who lived in Revolutionary times were not Tories.

There were: Benjamin, born 1755, who married Martha Brown and was one of the men in Capt. Peter Poor's company which marched from Andover to Cambridge, fifty-five miles, April 19, 1775; Moses, born in Watertown, Mass. in 1752, who married Eleanor Penniman and was a private in 1775; and Adam, born in Medfield, Mass. in 1734, married first Olive Plimpton by whom he had three children, married second Margaret (Morse) Dunton, by whom he had six more children. His grave is decorated with a S. A. R. marker, he having served at intervals throughout the war. He was the brother of Lieut. Col. Andrew Peters, who was born in Medfield in 1742, married Beulah Lovett, and served in the French and Indian wars and also in the Revolution; Jethro, born in Medfield in 1744, who married Rachel Fairbanks and served as a sergeant in Capt. Samuel Wood's company, marching from Northborough to Cambridge April 19, 1775; and Nathan, born in Medfield in 1747, who married Lois Crary and was in the Lexington Alarm from Preston, Conn. To Nathan belongs the honor of being the first to enter Fort Griswold after the departure of the British, and the chief person to extinguish the fire which had been started by the British with the expectation of blowing up the fort. Nathan's son, Robert Crary, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Andrew Peters, born in Andover in 1744 who married Hannah Kimball was also a Revolutionary soldier, having served as sergeant in the same company with Benjamin—Capt. Peter Poor. This completes the list of the Revolutionary soldiers mentioned in the group of Massachusetts descendants. There was another Andrew, however, who deserves mention. He was born in Andover in 1701, married Hannah and graduated from Harvard. He taught school, studied for the ministry and was the first pastor of Middleton, Mass. He is said to have been a large, muscular man. At one time, resenting an assault on his negro servant he threw his cassock aside, saying: "Lie there, Divinity, while I chastise this rascal!" After he had punished the offender he again put it on and became the austere preacher.

An interesting and valuable part of the book is the chapter devoted to the "Lost Tribes" descendants of the family in Connecticut, and the one devoted to "Divers Families" being men of that name in the same locality, but no blood connections.

The third book by the same compiler, Mrs. Eleanor Bradley Peters (Mrs. Edward McClure Peters) is also published by the Knickerbocker Press of New York in 1915, and is a

record of the BRADLEY FAMILY of Essex County, Massachusetts, from 1643 to 1746, with a few lines to the present day. Price, \$3.50.

This book of two hundred pages, begun as a genealogy developed into a record of New England frontier struggles and vicissitudes, in many of which neighbors and relatives played a more conspicuous part than did the Bradleys themselves; although in all of them the Bradleys were more or less intimately concerned. The chapter on heraldry so completely expresses the reviewer's opinion, that she fain would copy it entire. The common ancestor of the Bradley Family was Daniel Bradley or Broadley of Rowley, who married Mary Williams, lived in that part of Haverhill, Massachusetts, which is close to the border line into New Hampshire, and was killed by the Indians in 1689. The patriotic service of three generations of Bradleys is given in full—Capt. Daniel Bradley, Captain in the French and Indian War, and patriot in the Revolution, who had charge of supplies in 1779, married Elizabeth Ayer and died in 1784, aged 75 years; Samuel Bradley, his oldest son, who married Sarah Wingate, (daughter of Paine Wingate of New Hampshire, member of the First Congress of the United States), and was a soldier in the French and Indian War, but died in March, 1776, too early to serve in the Revolution; and Win-

gate Bradley, oldest son of Samuel, who was born in 1761, and served for five years during the Revolution as a fifer. Daniel Bradley, Jr., second son of Capt. Daniel Bradley, was born in 1732, married Susannah Mitchell, and served in 1776 and 1777 from Newburyport; his second son, Samuel, born in 1760, also served in the same company with his cousin Wingate from 1775 to 1780, and before his death in 1839 was a Revolutionary pensioner; and his fourth son, Jonathan, born in 1763, also served in the years 1780 and '81. Moses, third son of Capt. Daniel Bradley, also served in 1757 as a drummer, and Nathaniel, fifth son of Capt. Daniel Bradley, marched on the Alarm of April 19, 1775, from Haverhill, as did also David, sixth son of Capt. Daniel Bradley. A number of other members of the Bradley lineage were Revolutionary patriots, but the record of Capt. Daniel Bradley's family deserved special notice.

An excellent index is a great addition to this and the Peters Genealogy by the same author, and one notices with pleasure that when a statement of importance is given the authority therefor is also furnished. One wishing to purchase either of these books should address the author, Mrs. Eleanor Bradley Peters, 520 East Twenty-first street, Brooklyn, New York.

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF ONE LINE OF DESCENT FROM CAPTAIN EDWARD JOHNSON TOGETHER WITH HIS ENGLISH ANCESTRY 1500-1914.

By Alfred Johnson, 36 Monmouth St., Brookline, Mass. Published at the Stanhope Press, Boston, 1914.

For the frontispiece of this excellent genealogy of two hundred pages is given a cut showing the autograph signatures of Capt. Edward Johnson, and of eight of his descendants in direct line to the compiler, Alfred Johnson. For one interested in tracing character by hand-writing this in itself furnishes a most interesting study. The Johnson Family settled for two generations in Massachusetts in the town of Woburn; then for three generations one finds them in the adjacent towns of Plainfield and Canterbury, Connecticut, and for the two succeeding ones in Freeport and Belfast, Maine. Descendants of Capt. Edward Johnson in other lines of descent are to be found in the Frederick William Poole edition of "Wonder Working Providence;" "Capt. Edward Johnson and some of his descendants;" by Edward Francis Johnson; and in "Capt. Edward Johnson and one Line of his Descendants," by Byron Berkeley Johnson.

The line of descent treated in this book is as follows: Capt. Edward Johnson who married about 1620 Susan Munter; John Johnson who married in 1657 Bethia Reade; Obadiah Johnson, Sr., who married in 1696 Rebecca Brooks; Capt. Obadiah Johnson, Jr., who married in 1723 Lydia Cleaveland; Jacob Johnson, who married in 1763 Abigail Waldo; Rev. Alfred Johnson, who married in 1788 Sarah Cross; and Judge Alfred Johnson, who married in 1817 Nancy Atkinson. This includes Col. Obadiah Johnson, Colonel during the Revolution, who married first Mary Howard; and second, Lucy (Cady) Spaulding, and a number of other Revolutionary heroes. The book is well-indexed, and an appendix gives not only the English ancestry of Captain Edward Johnson, but also copies of a number of Johnson wills and inventories, and a short record of allied families having Colonial and Revolutionary service.

The NEWS LETTER for March, 1916, of the NATIONAL SOCIETY, UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812 has been received. It contains in addition to the reports of chapters, the preliminary announcements for the annual meeting of the Society, to be held in Washington, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 25 and 26, 1916.

From the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company comes a book written by a Daughter of the American Revolution that cannot fail to interest every Daughter and every lover of humanity—**UNDER THE RED CROSS FLAG At Home and Abroad**, by MABEL T. BOARDMAN, Chairman National Relief Board, American Red Cross.

A Foreword is penned by President Woodrow Wilson, in which he says: "It seems to me very fortunate that a book dealing with the history and achievements of the Red Cross should have been written by one so long familiar with its work as Miss Boardman, and I commend this book to the careful perusal of all who are interested in the development of the great work the Red Cross represents."

In her opening chapter, the author shows familiarity with Biblical lore and Ancient History, as she briefly sketches vivid word pictures of the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war and disaster, from early ages down to the time of the new influences of which Florence Nightingale was the first expression.

Nursing, North and South during the Civil War, relief work in disasters by fire and water, earthquake, famine and pestilence in various parts of the world, are all touched upon in chapters that awaken in the reader admiration for what has been accomplished by the noble men and women enlisted in the great humanitarian cause that culminates in the International Red Cross Movement.

Attractive features of the volume are the sixteen illustrations, including Cyclone's Wreckage at Omaha, **A Hunger Camp in China**, The Good Ship Red Cross Setting Sail on its Voyage of Mercy, and the New Red Cross Headquarters, now being erected in memory of the noble women of the Civil War, in the

square between our own Memorial Continental Hall and the Corcoran Art Gallery.

An especially interesting chapter gives the story of the Christmas Seal, whose sale has been a great educational benefit and has netted over \$2,300,000.00 for the successful war waged upon the great White Plague.

The Russian, French, German and Japanese Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent organizations are explained in their turn with numerous anecdotes and illustrations.

An Appendix contains the text of the Articles of the Revised Treaty of Geneva, signed July 6, 1906, and the Congressional Charter of the Red Cross.

The real heart interest centers, of course, in the account of the part played by the American Red Cross in the relief work of the present European War. With a thrill of patriotic pride one reads: "From the ice-bound port of Archangel on the north to the sands of the desert of Palestine on the south have these devoted men and women of the American Red Cross journeyed to minister to the sick and wounded. They have endured hardships and fatigue, have faced danger and disease; and some have laid down their lives in this service. They have known neither race nor religious faith, but only the Red Cross creed—Neutrality, Humanity."

The book is a timely publication of distinct literary merit and a strong popular appeal.

For sale at all Booksellers. \$1.50, net.

S. F. H.

JACOB BENSON, Pioneer, and his Descendants, in the Towns of Dover and Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, and Elsewhere. Compiled by Arthur T. Benson, and published by the A. V. Waight Co., 18 and 20 Liberty Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. Price, \$2.00.

Jacob Benson, who emigrated to Nine Partners, New York, from Gloster (now Burrillville), Rhode Island, about 1742, is the pioneer a sketch of whose descendants are given in the book of one hundred and twenty-five pages mentioned above. This family is supposedly descended from the Massachusetts family of the name, and is not connected so far as known with the Dutch family of Amenia, New York, descendants of Dirck Bensingh, of New Amsterdam, in 1648. Dirck's descendants, Rob-

ert, Henry and Egbert Benson were Revolutionary patriots and leaders of the town.

Jacob Benson was of Pawlingtown, but his will was dated at Amenia, N. Y., in 1800. He had four sons: Jacob, William, Joseph and Samuel, who survived him, and another son, John, who died, leaving issue, before his father. The descendants of these are carried down several generations, and to a member of this family the book will prove of great assistance. A good index adds greatly to the value of the work.

The Sons of the Revolution in California have issued an appeal for manuscripts, reference works and anything of an historical nature for their library in Los Angeles. This appeal is made chiefly to authors, compilers, genealogists, historians and all historical and patriotic societies.

Board of Management, National Society, Children of the American Revolution

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BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular meeting of the Board of Management, N. S. C. A. R., was held March 9, 1916 in the Children's Room, Continental Hall.

The Secretary reported that Bailey, Banks and Biddle would make the official officers' pin, as adopted at the last meeting, for \$2.00.

The Registrar reported 76 candidates and it was moved and carried that the Secretary cast the ballot constituting them members.

* * * * *

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. CURTIS, *Sec'y.*

The QUARTERLY of the CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION has been received by the Editor. It contains aside from the regular minutes of the Board, and reports of chapters, a very interesting article, "The True Story of a Little Stowaway," Thomas Wilks, who came to America on the ship Ann; the paper on George Washington, which took the second prize, and was written by Clarence B. Kilmer, Jr., a member of the Bemis Heights Society; an article on the Old Meeting House in Hingham, Mass., built in 1681; and a little note from the Junior President of the Society in Hingham, telling of an old Garrison House, now used as a dwelling, that was used as a Garrison House during King Philip's War. It was the home of Lieutenant Joseph Andrews of the Revolution, and has sheltered nine generations of the same family.

The President and Mrs. Wilson will receive the Children of the American Revolution in the East Room of the White House. Members will meet at the east entrance opposite the Treasury Building. Consult Daily papers for day and hours.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

April 16-22, 1916.

Sunday, April 16, 4 p. m. Rev Roland Cotton Smith, D.D. rector of Old St. John's Church, Sixteenth and H Streets, N.W. cordially invites the Children of the American Revolution to the afternoon service of that church.

Monday, April 17, 10 a. m. Annual meeting in the Children's Room in Memorial Continental Hall, third floor, north side. Take stair case at the right-hand side of entrance hall. Reports of National Officers, State Directors and Local Societies. Award of Silver Cup by Mrs Menges, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and by President General, C. A. R., of the National Society's Emblem.

Wednesday, April 19, 4-6 p m. Tea at Washington Club. Entrance, 1010 17th Street.

Saturday, April 22, a. m. Annual Pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon. Patriotic anniversary exercises around the Society's tree, planted April 19, 1896. A wreath will be placed on Washington's tomb. Children who are members of the Children of the American Revolution will go free. They must wear ribbon badges, which they may procure in person or through their Presidents in the Children's Room Continental Hall, during Convention week.

What the Daughters Are Doing

Virginia Has Adopted a Flag Law

While the April magazine was in press there came another card from Mrs. George B. Macfarlane, 6176 Berlin avenue, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman of the National Committee "To Prevent Desecration of the Flag," stating:

"I have the further pleasure to inform you that Mrs. Sidney Johnston Dudley, one of my National Committee members at Richmond, Virginia, has just notified me by telegraph that the Virginia General Assembly had on Saturday, March 11, 1916, enacted a good Flag law for that State, and it is awaiting the Governor's signature. Virginia makes the thirty-ninth State with a good Flag law."

Bill to Protect the Insignia Has Passed the Senate

The following extract from the *Congressional Record* of March 17, 1916, will be of interest to all Daughters of the American Revolution. The efficient Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Mrs. C. R. Davis, Vice President General from Minnesota, hopes that before this magazine is published the bill will

have passed the House of Representatives and become a law. Whether her hope is realized or not, all Daughters can rest assured that if energy, tact and perseverance on the part of the Chairman can accomplish it, it will be done.

"Daughters of the American Revolution

MR. SMITH, of South Carolina: On behalf of the Committee on Patents, I report back favorably without amendment, Senate bill 4889 to permanently renew patent numbered 21053, and I ask for its immediate consideration. The bill will not provoke any discussion at all, and it is a very urgent matter for the ladies who desire its passage.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is there any objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. GALLINGER: Let the bill be read.

MR. SMITH, of South Carolina: I ask that the bill be read, Mr. President.

MR. GALLINGER: Is the bill reported from a committee?

MR. SMITH, of South Carolina: Yes; it is unanimously reported from the Committee on Patents.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The Secretary will read the bill as requested.

The Secretary read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That a certain design patent issued by the United States Patent Office, of date September 22, 1891, being patent No. 21053, is hereby permanently renewed and extended, with all the rights and privileges pertaining to the same, as of the original patent, being generally known as the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, title thereto being hereby vested in the board of management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and their successors in office.

MR. SMOOT: Mr. President, I do not rise to object to the consideration of the bill, but I

do wish to say that there has been but one patent extended, so far as I am aware, since the passage of the patent law. If this were for any other purpose than an organization such as is named in the bill, I certainly should object to the extension of a patent.

MR. President, I remember well that Senator Platt, of Connecticut, was for years chairman of the Committee on Patents, and when I was appointed chairman of that committee he came to me and said: "Senator Smoot, there is one thing that I regret in my official action as chairman of the Committee on Patents, and that is that there was an extension of one patent while I was chairman of that committee. By all means, as long as you are the chairman of that committee, never allow a patent to be extended."

As I said, however, this is for an entirely different object. It is not to be used in trade; it is not to be used by any person in commerce, and therefore I think the bill ought to pass as reported.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read the third time."

* * * * *

"THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed."

The gavel wielded by the Regent of the Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, of Effingham, Illinois, was made from wood cut from a limb of one of the ancient elm trees yet standing on the site of Old Fort Massac. It was made in December, 1902. The wood was a gift from Hon. Reed Green, and the fashioning of the gavel throughout was of Illinois workmanship. The expense was borne by Mrs. Carrie St. Clair Napier, wife of Hon. Barnet T. Napier, of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. Mrs. Napier was born in Illinois; was a granddaughter of Ann Crooker St. Clair, for whom the chapter is named, and a great-great-granddaughter of Major General Arthur St. Clair, formerly Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Illinois was at one time a part.

A member of the Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage, Illinois, Mrs. George Davison, is the proud possessor of a gown worn by her mother at the Inaugural Ball, in 1841. It is a quilted satin petticoat, four yards around—all the hand work of Florentine nuns. Over this was worn a pelisse of handsome lace and net.

Otsiketa Chapter, St. Clair, Michigan, is writing a history of the city of St. Clair, to be published in book form on completion.

Miss Lucy Elliot Keeler, Freemont, Ohio, has recently published a Guide to the Local History of that town, price twenty-five cents, which has chapters devoted to Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary Forts; War of 1812; Old Buildings; History of Transportation and Routes of Travel and many other interesting subjects.

A history of Fort Stephenson, and an account of the 93rd Anniversary Celebration of the Battle and the Reinterment of Croghan, compiled by Miss Lucy Elliot Keeler, Freemont, Ohio, can be obtained from the author, price, fifty cents. This pamphlet contains much early history of the locality of the First Settlers hitherto unprinted.

Number of Members Admitted from Each State

at the March Board Meeting

March 15, 1916.

Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; California, 26;	Hampshire, 11; New Jersey, 15; New Mexico,
Colorado, 18; Connecticut, 26; Delaware, 1;	1; New York, 56; North Carolina, 17; Ohio,
District of Columbia, 45; Florida, 2; Georgia,	34; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania,
30; Idaho, 5; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 16; Iowa,	55; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 16;
36; Kansas, 23; Kentucky, 22; Louisiana, 3;	South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 12;
Maine, 19; Maryland, 13; Massachusetts, 31;	Vermont, 14; Virginia, 5; Washington, 6;
Michigan, 36; Minnesota, 8; Mississippi, 3;	West Virginia, 12; Wisconsin, 8; Wyoming,
Missouri, 38; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 7; New	3; total, 738.

There has been deposited in the library of the Maryland Historical Society seven manuscript volumes of records of the Quaker Monthly Meeting, which was known as the Cecil Meeting, but whose meeting house stood at Lynch in Kent County, Maryland. These records cover all the births, deaths and marriages of all members, as well as the minutes from its erection in 1698 down to 1913. The members of this Meeting included residents from Kent, Cecil and Queen Anne's counties.

Through the efforts of Mr. Percy G. Skirven, a member of this Society, these records are loaned to this Society to be copied. When this work is completed, the originals must be returned to the vaults of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, but the copies will be retained in Baltimore.

OFFICIAL

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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237 West End Ave., New York, N. Y., and Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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(Term of office expires 1916.)

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(Term of office expires 1917.)

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Memorial Continental Hall,
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ARIZONA	MRS. HARRY L. CHANDLER, Mesa. MRS. JOHN S. BAYLESS, Tucson.
ARKANSAS	MISS STELLA PICKETT HARDY, Batesville. MRS. SAMUEL PRESTON DAVIS, 523 E. Capitol Ave., Little Rock.
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DELAWARE	MRS. GEORGE C. HALL, St. John's Rectory, 2300 Blvd., Wilmington. MISS ELEANOR EUGENIA TODD, Newark.
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MRS. DONALD MCLEAN,
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT.

Honorary President Presiding

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER, 1896.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.

MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.

MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.

National Board of Management

Special Meeting, Wednesday, March 15, 1916

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members, authorization of chapters, and appointment of State Regent, was held in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, March 15, 1916.

Mrs. Davis, Vice President General from Minnesota, in the absence of the President General, called the meeting to order at 10:40, the following members being present: Vice Presidents General Mrs. Davis, Minnesota; Mrs. Leary, Washington. Active Officers: Mrs. Smoot, Organizing Secretary General; Miss Pierce, Registrar General; Mrs. Ransdell, Treasurer General; Miss Barlow, Curator General. State Regents: Mrs. Greenawalt, District of Columbia; Mrs. Spraker, New York; Miss Rodman, North Carolina.

Mrs. Greenawalt served as Recording Secretary General *pro tem*.

Miss Pierce presented the following report, the lists of names being accessible on the table:

Report of Registrar General.

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management, I have the pleasure to report the following:

Applications presented to the Board.....738

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,

Registrar General,

N. S. D. A. R.

On motion of Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Smoot, it was carried, *that the Secretary cast the ballot for the admission of the members presented by the Registrar General.* The Secretary *pro tem* reported that she had cast the ballot for the 738 applicants.

Mrs. Smoot then read her report as Organizing Secretary General as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I ask permission to appoint Mrs. Mary Stevens Boyle, of Valdez, Alaska, State Regent of Alaska, and request her confirmation.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large, ask for authorization to organize chapters:

Mrs. Mary Odell McMurphy, Bellview, Ala.
Mrs. Mary Frances Kneidler, San Bernardino, Cal.

Miss Fannie Washington H. Weeks, Washington, D. C.

Miss Grace Willes Sullivant, Baton Rouge, La.

Miss Frances R. Gillette, Calumet, Mich.

Mrs. Martha Keeney Harmon, Le Roy, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Boggs Emery, Cadiz, Ohio.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Benedict Newton, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Mrs. Bertha Smith Kennedy, Williston, S. C.

The State Regent of Nebraska requests the reappointment of Mrs. Mabel S. Raymond, of Scotts Bluff, Neb.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Lucy Lumpkin Hall, Douglas, Ga.

Mrs. Lena Wofford Harley, Sparta, Ga.

Mrs. Ellie Hackney Johnson, Hogansville, Ga.

Miss Emma Buckner, Paris, Mo.

Miss Carolyn White, Dillon, Mont.

Miss Leora B. Craft, Morrill, Neb.

Miss Minnie Cozad Gordon, Georgetown, Ohio.

After their admittance to the National Society the following are to be confirmed Organizing Regents by request of their respective State Regents:

Miss Annie Lee Langford, Prosperity, S. C.

Mrs. Mary Louise Cox, Santa Cruz, Cal.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Mary F. Lagen Harrington is requested to be changed from Seattle to Port Angeles, Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

BETTY CARTER SMOOT,

Organizing Secretary General,

N. S. D. A. R.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Leary, and carried, *that the report of the Organizing Secretary General with recommendations be accepted.*

Mrs. Ransdell, Treasurer General, read the report of members deceased, 127, resigned 177, dropped 1, reinstated 18. Moved by Mrs. Smoot, seconded by Mrs. Spraker, and carried, *that the report of the Treasurer General in regard to members deceased, resigned, dropped and reinstated be accepted.*

Moved by Mrs. Greenawalt, seconded by Mrs. Leary, and carried, *that a letter of congratulation and welcome be sent to the newly appointed State Regent of Alaska.*

The motions as passed were read and approved, and at 11 o'clock, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

MAUD LIPSCOMB GREENAWALT

(Mrs. Frank Foster),

for

ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,

Recording Secretary General.

